FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

Port Almanac—September 18.

Sun Rises	5.44 A M
Sun Sets	6.04 P M
Day's Length	12 h 20 m
High Water at Southport	4 41 P M
High Water at Wilmington	6.34 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 78°; 8 p. m., 80°; maximum, 90°; minimum, 74°; mean, 82°.

Rainfall for the day, .04; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 05.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Moderate rains are reported from northern Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, being heaviest over North Carolina; elsewhere fair, and continued warm weather prevailed. The rainfall at Lumberton was 1.40; Cheraw, 1 02; Charlotte, 0.58; Newbern, 0.86; Goldsboro, 0.47.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 17.—At 8 a. m., the stage of the water in the Cape Fear river was 1.2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Generally fair; variable winds.

The weather will be generally clear in the Lake regions and New England, and generally fair elsewhere.

OUTLINES.

President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, has issued a statement showing receipts and expenses of the system. —— Additional dates have been arranged for Mr. Bryan; he will spend most of October in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. —— Cuban insurgents are making preparations for an active campaign and the Spanish Government is rushing troops forward to prevent them from crossing the trocha; Maceo is encamped within a short distance of the city of Pinar del Rio and an attack on that city is expected; it is rumored that Gen. Weyler will take command of the Spanish forces; the excitement in commercial and financial circles is increasing. —— At Concord Mr. Bryan made a short speech to 1,000 people and at Salisbury 4,000 gathered to hear him. —— The gold reserve stood at $114,490,176 yesterday. —— The New York Democratic Convention endorsed the Chicago platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and nominated John Boyd Thacher for Governor. —— Gen. Carlos Roloff was arrested in New York, charged with aiding and abetting an expedition to Cuba. —— Mr. Bryan's audience at Greensboro numbered 15,000 and was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings he had addressed during the campaign. ——Six thousand people listened to Mr. Bryan in Raleigh; after the speaking he held a reception at the Park Hotel, and left at 9 o'clock for Goldsboro, arriving there at 11 o'clock. —— New York markets: Money on call firm at 5@8 per cent.; last loan at 6, closing offered at 6 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling gulf 8¾c, middling uplands 8⅝c; Southern flour dull, unchanged—common to fair extra $2 00@2 60, good to choice $2 60@2 90; wheat—spot was more active, firmer, No. 2 red May —c; September 65⅝c; corn—spot quiet and firm, No. 2 26c at elevator and 27c afloat; spirits turpentine firm at 24½@25c; rosin was steady—strained common to good $1 62½@1 65.

Decoy Palmer is 79, and assistant decoy Buckner 73. Both are old enough to know better.

A young man in Lancaster, who pointed a pistol at his friend, "didn't know it was loaded" until he pulled the trigger and his comrade fell dead.

As Li Hung Chang is going to write a book about this country it is a great pity that he did not come up against that distinguished American, Mark Hanna.

The Washington *Post* pertinently suggests that if Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, makes any campaign speeches for the decoy ticket he be required to ride in an open carriage.

According to Poole's Manual the total railroad mileage in this country up to December 30, 1895, was 180,953.73 miles, an increase of 1,727.59 miles over the previous year.

Hon. Bourke Cockran has declined a nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of his district. He thinks he has a better thing in the retainers paid him to stump against the Chicago ticket.

Mrs. Hanna Chard, of Vineland, N. J., who not long ago celebrated her 107th birthday, a short while ago threw her pipe away after smoking for forty years, because she feared that smoking would shorten her life.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 153. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,988

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The gold Democratic papers in the North are keeping up a fusilade on McKinley's tariff utterances. But that is just to make a noise. They are helping to elect him President all the same. They know the tariff isn't in it and that even with McKinley as President and a Republican House of Representatives, they can't get a new tariff through in the next two years, hence all this fighting the tariff is mere bosh.

The Philadelphia *Record* thinks Mr. Bryan shows a good deal of hardihood in addressing workmen when he is working to cut 47 cents a day out of the wages of every workman in the country. Now, if the employers who are fighting Bryan believed that they would be chipping in to elect him instead of McKinley, the man who says he wants to put wages up by putting up the tariff.

Hon. Edward W. Atkinson thinks we shouldn't want free silver in this country because the Britishers hold big blocks of our silver mines. Perhaps Mr. Atkinson thinks we ought to object to more beer because some Britishers own the big end ot our breweries. They do, and they scoop in about $10,000,000 a year profit in gold out of them.

It isn't easy to make Democratic converts in Maine the people are so hard-headed. In the town of Riverside the other day a man fell from the top of an elevation, sixty feet high, struck a roof, rolled to the ground, and got up and resumed his work as if nothing had happened.

Secretary Lamont announces that he will give his powerful support to the decoy ticket. This announcement was entirely unexpected. Mr. Cleveland has been carrying Mr. Lamont around in his pocket for several years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—State and county taxes.
MERCER & EVANS—On one side.
OPERA HOUSE—"A Gay Old Boy."

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

FOR RENT—Business office.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Erinpally to People and Pointedly Printed.

—Mr. Geo. James is spending a week with friends at Asheville.

— Mr. Henry E. Faison, of Clinton, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. W. Palmer, of the Newbern *Chronicle*, was a visitor at the STAR office last night.

— Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Jacksonville, N. C., was among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. W. Vick has been appointed representative of the New York *Dramatic Times* in this city.

— Capt. J. S. Hartsell, one of the A. C. L. popular conductors, left yesterday for Asheville on a week's vacation.

— Mr. Bradley T. Wooten, son of Rev. Mr. Wooten, of Wilmington, a student of the A. & M. College, has been appointed major of the battalion of cadets at that institution.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—361 bales cotton.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—945 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 51 bbls rosin, 66 bbls tar, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—252 bales cotton, 18 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—108 bales cotton, 25 casks spirits turpentine, 92 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar.

Steamer D. Murchison—20 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 321 bbls rosin, 99 bbls tar, 23 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Argyle—9 bales cotton, 9 casks spirits turpentine, 33 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Schooner Minnie Ward—6 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1,710 bales; spirits turpentine, 81 casks; rosin, 556 bbls; tar, 187 bbls; crude turpentine, 86 bbls.

Last Night's Fire.

An alarm was turned in last night about 11 o'clock from box No. 54, corner of Twelth and Market streets. The fire was in a one-story frame house in an alley between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, owned and occupied by Polly Mack, colored. The Fire Department was soon on the ground and extinguished the flames. The damage to the property, it is estimated, will not exceed $50, and is fully covered by insurance.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The revenue cutter *Colfax* was in port yesterday.

— Capt. W. R. Kenan has purchased the handsome cottage of Mr. P. E. Peregoy at Ocean View.

— Cotton receipts yesterday 1,701 bales; receipts the corresponding day last year, 891 bales; quoted firm on a basis of 7⅝c. for middling.

— Republicans of the First Ward, Third Division, to the number of 108, met last night and organized a McKinley and Russell Club.

— Walter Shepard, colored, was found guilty of disorderly conduct, upon trial before Justice Bunting. Judgment was suspended, but Shepard, failing to pay the costs, was committed to jail.

— The British steamship *Sandhill*, the first of the cotton fleet this season, cleared yesterday for Bremen, Germany, with 6,857 bales cotton, value $355,000, shipped by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

— The team of ten Red Men, braves from Eyota & Cherokee Tribes, of this city, who went to Newbern Wednesday to institute a wigwam there, returned yesterday and report a fine time.

— Sergeant of Police Thomas Lossen last night arrested Wm. Middleton, colored, charged with stealing a goose from Capt. S. W. Noble, East Wilmington. Middleton was picking the goose when Sergeant Lossen arrested him.

— The Criminal Court—special term—meets next Monday. The Superior Court, Judge Coble presiding, will convene the following Monday, the 28th inst., for a term of two weeks, and on the 12th of October the regular term of the Criminal Court will begin.

— Mr. Daniel Quinlivan's little son yesterday while playing in an empty cart standing in front of his father's residence, on Dock between Front and Second streets, fell and broke his right leg. The broken bone was set and the little fellow at last accounts was doing as well could be expected.

— Don't forget that registration begins on Saturday, Sept. 26th, and is continued on the three succeeding Saturdays. The hours are from 9 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., just seven hours each of four days. It will be seen therefore that the whole vote must be registered in 28 hours. Register the first day and have it off your mind.

Carolina Cycle Club.

The Carolina Cycle Club has been reorganized and is now in a flourishing condition, with the following officers recently elected: Jas. C. Smith, President; Ike Solomon, Vice President; H. C. Springer, Secretary and Treasurer; P. Heinsberger, Jr., Captain.

The club has leased from Mr. W. H. Stokely the house on Wrightsville Sound, formerly used by him as a saloon, which is being fitted out for the use and comfort of the members during their stay on the Sound. The club has already a large membership and additions are being made to the list every day. The dues have been reduced to $3.00 per annum.

Safe Robbery at Wilson.

The Wilson *Advance* says: "The safe in the A. C. L. freight depot was cracked Tuesday night. The loss of the company and the agent, Mr. W. E. Farmer, was about $150, the greater portion of this belonging to the agent. The company's money had been sent to Wilmington at one o'clock on Tuesday, so the evening collection was all that was in the safe. The thieves entered the front door of the depot, a hole was then put into the safe and by means of dynamite it was opened. No one knows who did the work. The night operator at the passenger depot said he heard a noise about two o'clock Tuesday night and this is supposed to be the time at which the robbery took place."

Reduced Rates by the S. A. L.

To Dallas, Texas, on account of the meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at that point Sept. 21-28. Rate from Wilmington, $35 80.

To Maxton, N. C., and return for $4 25, on account of the meeting of the Pee Dee branch of the Baptist Sunday School Convention, Sept. 18th.

To Greensboro, on account of the Baptist State Convention (colored). Rate from Wilmington, $7.45.

To Oxford, N. C., on account of the Holiness Convention, October 4. Rate from Wilmington, $9.10.

To Asheville, N. C., and return, on account of Blue Ridge Conference M. E. Church. Rate from Wilmington, $15.20.

A Very Important Matter.

An entirely new registration is required for the coming election in all cases where there has been a division of any Ward or Township. Where there has been no such division, a revision of the registration books only is required.

It should be noted especially that only four days are allowed for registration, viz: Saturday, September 26th; Saturday, October 3d; Saturday, October 10th; and Saturday, October 17th. Remember the dates.

The hours of registration are from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

The law provides that all candidates, or their duly authorized representatives, may witness the counting of the ballots.

Quarantine Station.

The Southport *Leader* says: "Contractor DeWitt, from Washington City, is here to put down the artesian well at the quarantine station and is work putting the machinery in readiness to begin boring. The engine, pumps, etc., are here. Specimens of the boring will be saved at every five feet."

Don't fail to attend the auction sale of Fine China, Crockery, Glassware, &c., this morning at 10 o'clock. Watson's old stand, 26 South Front street. A. A. Nathan. tf

BRYAN IN RALEIGH.

TWELVE THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSEMBLED TO HEAR HIS SPEECH.

Captured His Hearers—Pleased With His Reception—Populists Displeased at the Fusion Agreement With Republicans—Buck Kitchin Says It is a Complete Sell-out and Should be Repudiated.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 17.

North Carolina will be well represented at the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows which meets in Dallas, Texas, Monday. Past Grand Masters W. C. Douglass and C. F. Lumsden, Past Grand Patriarch P. H. Pelleteer, of Newbern, and Past Grand Sire C. M. Busbee, leave to-morrow afternoon for Dallas.

A young white boy by the name of Ray, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the western part of the county in Neuse river.

There is said to be an organized gang of pickpockets following Mr. Bryan around the country. Reports of their work at places where Mr. Bryan has spoken are numerous.

Capt. Buck Kitchin came here to-day to see Mr. Bryan. Mr. Kitchin is like Maj. Guthrie in regard to the recent agreement between Republicans and Populists. In speaking of the fusion recently effected by the Populist Executive Committee, he said: "I think it a complete sell out. Every honest Populist in the State should repudiate the agreement; they should trample upon it; spit on it absolutely. The committee was a set of dummies in Butler's hands. "This committee ignored every political principle of all conventions. After their convention refused to endorse Zeb Vance Walser, an avowed goldbug and McKinley man, this dish-rag committee took the bit in their mouths and commanded all Populists in North Carolina to vote for Walser, Douglass and others. I consider the action of the committee treasonable. Its only object and purpose in the course it has pursued is to defeat Bryan and elect McKinley and to send a goldbug delegation for both Houses from North Carolina. I endorse Maj. Guthrie's course entirely. I will support no ticket tainted by goldbugism in the remotest degree. I will not even support Guthrie if he supports such a ticket. It is the earnest desire of my heart that all silver men get together on the electoral ticket in order to carry the State for Bryan."

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Mr. Bryan's speech here to-night completely captivated his hearers. The people were wild with enthusiasm and the word "Bryan" was on every one's lips. The crowd is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, but probably twelve thousand would be a correct estimate. His speech lasted forty-five minutes. At times he showed evidences of the great strain he has undergone. He appeared cheerful and was highly pleased with his reception in Raleigh. After the speaking Mr. Bryan was escorted to the Park Hotel, where he, with distinguished citizens of the party accompanying him, were dined.

The future President and party left on their special train at 9.15, fifteen minutes late.

Some fifteen or twenty persons had their pockets picked.

OPERA HOUSE.

A "Gay Old Boy" to be Presented To-Night.

"A Gay Old Boy," a new musical farce in which Joseph Hart is the star, will be presented at the Opera House to-night. Mr. Hart, who is under the management of D. W. Truss & Co., managers of "Wang" and "Princess Bonnie," is a comedian about whom many clever things have been said. He never fails to bring a "gun," and always receives encore after encore on his topical song singing. "A Gay Old Boy" besides being a cleverly written farce, is a melange of bright music, catchy songs and pleasing specialties. Among the members of the Hart Company is Carrie DeMar and the great Fleurette, whose wonderful dancing on in the production of "1892," "Little Christopher" and other large spectacular productions gives her a position second to none in this country.

Seats at H. J. Gerken's cigar store.

HIGHWAY ROBBER CAUGHT.

The Negro Man Who Robbed Miss Herring in Custody.

Last Wednesday night Deputy Sheriff Flynn arrested a negro man named Wm. Pearsall on a warrant charging highway robbery and lodged his prisoner in the county jail. Pearsall was believed to be the man who robbed Miss Belle Herring of her pocket-book on North Third street about 7.30 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., while she was on her way from her home to Mr. A. Nathan's crockery store, where she is employed. Deputy Sheriff Flynn has been at work on the case ever since the robbery, and at last found his man and captured him. Pearsall is held under bond of $100 for examination before Justice R. H. Bunting this afternoon.

A STAR reporter called on Miss Herring last evening at her residence on Campbell street and was informed by her that she had seen Pearsall and that he was the man who robbed her.

A Stolen Pistol Recovered.

Mayor Harriss has received by express from Justice Sweeny, of Summerville, S. C., a pistol, which is part of the plunder of Joe Singleton and William Wilkinson, colored, the two thieves who committed a series of robberies in this city during the early part of July, and who were afterwards captured, after a long chase, by Police Detective Brennon, and who are now in jail here charged with burglarizing Mr. Junius Davis' residence, on North Third street. The pistol has been identified by a resident of the city.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that is opposed to the single gold standard, that favors the free coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If you will invest $1.25 in a trial subscription of three months you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

THE BRYAN SCHEDULE.

Will Speak in North Carolina at Asheville, Hickory, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro and Rocky Mount—Brief Stops at Other Points.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 7.—The following is the official itinerary for speeches of Bryan in North Carolina:

Leave Asheville 5 p. m. September 16th, arrive at Hickory 8 p. m.; leave Hickory 9 p. m., arrive Statesville 10 p. m.; leave Statesville 10.15, arrive Charlotte 11.45 p. m; leave Charlotte 9.30 a. m. arrive Salisbury 11 a. m.; leave Salisbury 11.15 a. m., arrive Greensboro 12.45 p. m.; leave Greensboro, 3 p. m., arrive Durham 5.30 p. m.; leave Durham 6 p. m., arrive Raleigh 7 p. m.; leave Raleigh 9 p. m., arrive Selma 10 p. m.; arrive Goldsboro 11 p. m.; leave Goldsboro 10 30 a. m., September 18th, arrive Wilson 11.30 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 1.38 p. m., leave Rocky Mount 2.17 p. m, on regular schedule, arrive Weldon 3.32 p. m.

The principal speeches will be made at Asheville, Hickory, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro and Rocky Mount.

NOT FOR SALE.

Populists of the Ninth District Will Not Aid in the Election of Gold Bug Pearson.

Geo. W. Justice, secretary of the People's party Executive Committee for the Ninth Congressional district, sent the following letter to Hal W. Ayer, chairman of the People's party State Executive Committee:

"I am anxious to know by what authority or under whose instructions your committee has acted in attempting to deliver the votes of the 1,400 patriotic free silver Populists of the Ninth Congressional district into the hands of that arch enemy of Populism, the vacillating and political changeling, Richmond Pearson.

"I would state for your information that the Populists in this part of the State are too patriotic to allow their franchises to be bartered off in any such manner, and that they will not be bound by any such infamous trade, but will follow the advice of our candidate for Governor, Maj. Guthrie, and vote for J. S. Adams for Congress from this district, unless we put up our own candidate and there is some chance of his being elected. I know the sentiment of the Populists of this district, and they are highly insulted at such an infamous deal, and they will not vote for Pearson, or any other politician of his stripe, who is advocating the election of a gold bug for the Presidency."

ALARM ABOUT NEW YORK.

A McKinley Correspondent Is "Skeered Out of His Boots."

A correspondent of the New York *Times* (uncompromising gold organ) writes as follows from Richfield Springs, N. Y.:

"If I were a professional gambler I would not bet $5 either way upon the result in this State. If the Republicans think they are going to have a walkover, they are mistaken. I tell you this man Bryan is talking to acres of men and women and a lot of them drove thirty miles to hear him. Unless I am very much out of my calculations the working classes, including the farmers, are for him to-day, and will vote for him when election time comes around. I know this feeling in his favor is not confined to the Democrats among the working classes, but is shared by many who have always voted for the candidates of the Republican party."

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Cape Fear Academy

WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th. Prepares for College or Business. Careful attention paid to young pupils. Competent male teachers. Terms reasonable. Apply to WASHINGTON CATLETT, Principal, sep 16 1w 120 North Fifth Street.

TAKE NOTICE
—OF—
"The Unlucky Corner."

Large Bananas 15 cents dozen.
Extra Fancy Lemons 15c dozen.
Jellies in 5, 20 and 30 lb. pails. Way down. Yours for best goods and low prices. Inquire of
S. W. SANDERS.
Phone No. 109. sep 17 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cut This Out!

Save This And Bring It With You.

On Monday, Sept. 14,

Begins One of the Greatest Sales Ever Heard of in North Carolina.

Mrs. and Miss Taylor of Taylor's Bazaar are now in the Northern Markets purchasing Fall Stock.

We must have room for Goods coming in, so will close out our present stock at less than COST for CASH ONLY.

In order to give the public an idea of the marvelous bargains to be had here for the next thirty days, a few prices are mentioned.

Millinery, Flowers and Feathers at your own price. Come and see. No one urged to buy.

Sailor Hats trimmed in Black, Brown and White, 19 cents each, and finer grades at equally low prices.

A 50 cent CORSET for 39 cents.
A 75 cents CORSET for 50 cents.
R. & G. dollar CORSET for 75 cents.
A Featherbone Corset and Nursing Corset for 98 cents each.
Muslin Chemise for 21 cents each.
Muslin Drawers for 21 cents.
Night Robes for 50 cts. Night Robes, fine quality, 75 cents.
Muslin Corset Covers 15 cents.
A Gloria Umbrella for 63 cents.
A twilled Silk Umbrella, natural stick, for $1.23, cheap at $1.75.
The balance of our Shirt Waists below cost.
Tea Gowns and Wrappers, well made, Watteau back, lined waist, reduced to 75c and $1.25; does not even pay for the material.
DRY GOODS—Our entire stock at cost.
Silks in Black and Colored from 30c yard up.
Cut this out and bring it with you. Come early and take your pick. Make no mistake but look for

Taylor's Bazaar,
No. 118 Market St.

Other bargains not here mentioned. You are cordially invited to call. sep 16 tf

Are You Going to Marry?

If so, see our samples of the latest styles in engraved

Wedding Stationery.

Strictly High Class work guaranteed. Calling Cards, Ball Invitations, Crests, Monograms, etc.

Wedding Presents.

Anticipating quite a number of marriages this fall we purchased an unusual stock of BEAUTIFUL PICTURES, handsomely framed; Easels, Screens and other articles suitable for Wedding Presents.

If You Are Not Yet Married

You probably will be, provided you use the right thing in FINE STATIONERY.

We have all the best products of Marcus Ward, Geo. B. Hurd, Crane and other well known manufacturers.

All the latest "fads" in shapes, sizes and tints put up in handsome packages by the quire, pound or box.

C. W. Yates & Co.,
sep 13 tf Wilmington, N. C.

ON ONE SIDE

Your Choice for $1.25.

ON THE OTHER SIDE SEE

Your Choice for $1 50.

LOOK IN OUR SHOW WINDOW!

What you fail to see that you wish in the SHOE LINE, step inside our Store and call for it. We are always glad to show our goods to the trade, and always appreciate a call from any of our old friends and cordially invite the stranger and everybody else to examine our stock for what they want in

SHOES.

We are fixed at 115 Princess St., 63½ steps east from corner Front.
Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,
Successors to H. C. Evans.
sep 18 tf

OPERA HOUSE,
One Night Only, Friday, September 18.

The laughing comedian, jolly, jovial, joyous, joking
JOSEPH HART, LATE HALLEN & HART,
In the successful Musical Comedy,
"A Gay Old Boy."
Carrie De Mar and the great "Fleurette" from 1492. sep 16 3t

SCHEDULE OF THE
Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

IN EFFECT ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 14th, 1896.

TRAINS GOING.

Leave Wilmington—Daily except Sunday—6 30 a.m., 10.10 a. m.; 2 30 p. m., 6.30 p. m.
Leave Wilmington—Sunday—10.00 a. m ; 2.30 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean View—Daily except Sunday—7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m.; 5.30 p m., 9.00 p. m.
Leave Ocean View—Sunday—12.00 m ; 6.00 p. m.
sep 18 tf

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
Successors to Katz & Polvogt,
No. 9 North Front St.

Having Taken Stock

We find we have in hand a large lot of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which must be sold, as we need room for our FALL and WINTER STOCK

For several weeks to come seasonable goods can be had at prices which will insure sales.

We need the room,
You need the goods,
Press the button,
Price does the rest.

New line CARPETS expected this week. Call early and take your choice. Would rather sell at your own price than pack away.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
aug 16 tf No. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET.

ONE MORE WEEK
OF
GREAT BARGAINS
AT
JOHNSON & FORE'S

Your Last Chance at Their

Elegant Stock at Cost.

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN. NOTHING RESERVED.

JOHNSON & FORE,
sep 13 tf No. 111 Market Street.

It Has Spread From Home to Home

In our city and from town to town through our country and over our whole State and a portion of our sister State of South Carolina. The fame of Wilmington's Big Racket Store has gone abroad as being the Cheapest Dry Goods house in this grand "City by the Sea." This grand reputation is founded on solid facts and real value in low prices.

TRUNKS AND TELESCOPES—On our third floor—We have Zinc-covered Trunks, in size 28 inches at $1.35, 30 inches at 1.65; 33 inches at 2.35; 34 inches at 2.75; 36 inches, real fine, large size Trunks, full Saratoga finish, at $3.95. Finer Trunks, all styles in canvas covers. Telescopes in large quantities—heavy, well made, 18 inches long, at 75c; 20 inches at $1.00; 24 inches at 1.50; 36 inches at $3.00 each.

REMNANTS IN CARPETS—Five feet long, fine Brussels goods, worth 75c yer yard, in remnants at 75c a piece. Splendid Hemp Carpet, 40 inches wide, at 10c per yard—a special drive. A lovely line of Hemp Goods at 15c, 20c and 25c per yard. All styles in Wool and Brussels Carpet. Rugs of all grades—A Hemp Rug, 36 by 72 inches, at 89c. Moquet and Smyrna Rugs all grades and sizes. A big line of office Squares, 9 by 9 feet, extra heavy, at $9.00 each; 7½ by 10½ feet at 7.50; 3½ by 6½ feet at 3 50; 2 by 4 feet at 1.75.

Fine Breech-loading, Double-barrel, walnut stock, pistol grip and rubber butt, back-action lock Shot Guns at $9.00 each; front-action lock, with 1 dozen shells extra, at $10.00. These are very fine. Will be sent by express to any address c. o. d. for comparison on receipt of $9.00 to insure expenses, and if not satisfactory will return any amount over the expense of express.

We handle Dry Goods of all classes and make a specialty of Dress Goods. Our Fall Goods are arriving daily, and we have many new things in this line. Our new line of Bicycle Suitings is selling very fast, 30 inches wide, at 10c per yard. Our big lot of Wool Remnants keep up a lively move. They are on the go—all styles of double-fold remnants run from 1 yard to 10 yards in a piece; price from 8 to 35c; regular price from 15 to 60c.

SHOES, SHOES—It is a faculty of ours to over-match and under-sell other stores in prices. We carry Shoes of all grades, sizes and prices, from Infants' Shoes, 1's to 5's, at 19c a pair.

We are at 119 North Front street, opposite The Orton Hotel.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
sep 18 tf

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.

Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First-class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO. 15

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $3.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50 Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

For Rent,

That commodious Wharf formerly occupied by A. Martin, Esq., just south of Ferry, on west side river 169 feet front and 530 deep. Possession given October 1st next.
Apply
D. L. Gore.
sep 17 tf

City Taxes For 1896

ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE. IF MORE convenient to Tax-payers, partial payments of Taxes will be received, if full amount is paid within the time allowed by law.
FREDERICK B. RICE,
sep 6 tf Treasurer and Tax Collector.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,
Arrow Ties,
Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don't fail to see us before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.
aug 6 tf

September Mullets.

110 Barrels New MULLETS.
50 Cream CHEESE.
20 Cars Liverpool SALT.
100 Pails Mixed CANDY.
75 Boxes Stick CANDY.
90 Boxes Penny CANDY.
10 Barrels CANDY.
100 Boxes CAKES.
200 Bags PEANUTS.

Will do our level best to please in prices and quality.

W. B. COOPER,
sep 13 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C

Carolina Beach.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 31st, the Steamer Wilmington will leave for Carolina Beach 9.30 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. Leave Beach 7 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
aug 30 tf J. W. HARPER.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY, of Burke,
GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District—W. H. Lucas, of Hyde.
2d " F. A. Woodard, of Wilson.
3d " Frank Thompson, Onslow.
4th " E. W. Pou, of Johnston.
5th " W. W. Kitchin, of Person.
6th " Jas. A. Lockhart, of Anson.
7th " S. J. Pemberton, of Stanly.
8th " R. A. Doughton, Alleghany
9th " Jos. S. Adams, Buncombe.

☞ COCKRAN ON SLAVEHOLDERS.—Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbhrs, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the West, and the unreconciled slave-holders of the South? This is a conspiracy between professional farmers, who want to pay low wages, and the unreconciled slave-holders, who would like to pay no wages at all.—(Extract from the speech of Bourke Cockran, delivered in New York August 18th.)

Every Democratic paper should print, and every Democratic speaker should read to his audiences, the following letter written by President Cleveland in 1892 to the editor of the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD BAY, Mass., July 16, 1892.—Clark Howell, Esq.—My Dear Sir: The receipt of your recent letter has gratified me exceedingly. It has a tone of true Democracy about it, and is pervaded with the sort of Democratic frankness which is very pleasing.

"I think the underlying principles of party organization is what you so admirably express as an acceptance of the arbitrament of the National Convention. On the other hand, it is as fully the duty of one opposed to shut his mind and heart to any feeling of irritation or resentment that might be allowed to grow out of opposition based upon honest judgment and a conscientious desire for party success.

"I am not surprised, though I am gratified by the announcement that from this time to the close of the campaign your own service and the invaluable influence of the *Constitution* will be devoted to the fight for Democratic success. It honestly seems to me that Democrats who are not at this time loyal to the cause are recreant to their country.

"Personal advancement of man is nothing; the triumph of the principles we advocate is everything.

"Hoping that we may congratulate each other on a a glorious result in November, I am, yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

HOW THE WORKMAN IS INTERESTED.

The soft-handed sons of toil are making appeals to the workmen these days as if they (the workmen) had no interest in the free coinage of silver, but were vitally interested in the maintenance of the gold standard. It does not seem to have occurred to these gentlemen who evince such a sudden and sympathetic interest in the toiler that the aforesaid toiler may entertain a suspicion that it is inspired more or less by selfishness, and that the appeals to him are made more in the interest of the makers than of those to whom they are made.

During the days of the protective tariff the same fraternal solicitude for the welfare of the workman in the protected industries was manifested by the protected manufacturers, who were striking for more and higher protection all the time, declaring that that was the way to help the poor workman, they in the meantime pocketing the profits that came to them from this protection, and the workman hustling along the best he could for himself. With all their professed interest in the workman no one ever heard of the wages of the workman going up as the tariff went up.

They are doing a good deal of that thing now, and Mr. McKinley, the ideal representative of these protection grabbers, is trying to stuff the workman with the belief that it is the "opening of more mills that is needed more than the opening of the mints." There may be some workmen who, after the experience of these many years, may be humbugged with that kind of talk, but it would not be creditable to their intelligence to think that there were many.

Doesn't the sensible workman, no matter in what kind of labor he may be employed, know that, like everything else that is exchanged for money, labor is a commodity the price of which is governed by the law of supply and demand?

Doesn't he know that when there is not much demand for labor, but plenty of laborers, the price will be low?

Doesn't he know that when there is much demand for laborers and but few to be had prices will be high?

Doesn't he know that when an article is put up for sale, if the article is scarce and in great demand, there will be lively competition in the bidding and that the price will run high?

Doesn't he know that when the farmer's harvest is ripe and when it must be speedily gathered and housed, that he pays harvesters four or five times as much per day as he pays the ordinary help that he employs the year 'round?

Doesn't he know that when a conflagration sweeps a city, destroys block after block of buildings which must be speedily replaced, that the wages of stone masons, brick masons, carpenters and other mechanics advance double or more?

Doesn't he know that when money is scarce and hard to get, that there is a disposition to economize, to hoard it, and to venture but little in new enterprises, or in the up-building of towns and cities, in the building of houses and barns in the country, in the building of shops, factories, railways and scores of other things that give employment to labor, skilled and unskilled?

When there are few houses being built there is small demand for bricks and lumber and the brick makers and the lumber makers have but little to do and wages are low.

When few houses are being built there is little demand for bricklayers, carpeters, etc., many are idle and those employed receive small wages.

When the manufactories are running but little, and there is but small demand for the goods they make they require but few hands and the pay these is small because their places can be easily filled by others who are out of employment.

When the railroads are without freight and "thousands of cars stand idle on the side tracks," as Hon. Chauncey M. Depew said a few days ago is the case now, railroad men go idle and those retained must submit to cuts in their wages.

Isn't all this apparent to the workman who thinks for a moment?

And doesn't he also know that the price of money, as well as the price of wheat, or of meat, or of labor, is governed by the law of supply and demand?

Doesn't he know that if money be abundant that more of it will be paid for a desired thing than if it were scarce?

It should not take any reasoning to convince him of that, and yet the soft handed sons of toil try to make him believe that the free colnage of silver, which would increase the volume of money and make it easier to earn, will make it harder for him to get by his labor and make times harder with him.

The stupidity of this assertion is so amazing that it is astonishing that men, pretending to ordinary sense, would be making it. But they are, and they talk as if they expected workmen to believe them.

THE BLUE AND THE GREY.

The New York *Herald* calls the decoy ticket put up at Indianapolis the "Blue and the Grey" ticket. It was put up, no doubt, with a belief that it would catch a good many old soldiers, Palmer in the North and Buckner in the South. This is about the only reason that can be assigned for the nomination of these two venerable decoys.

Decoy Palmer has a variegated record for a man who is now held up as an exemplar of Democracy, whom all true Democrats are urged by the gold men to follow, for he has bolted into and out of the Democratic party a couple of times and bolted into and out of the Republican party, and came near enough bolting into the Populist party to receive Populist votes enough to elect him to the United States Senate.

But he also has a record as military Governor of Kentucky in 1865, which, in view of the fact that he is now held up as a typical representative of the "Blue and the Gray," associated with a distinguished citizen of Kentucky who wore the Grey, is interesting. In August of 1865 there was an election in that State, when as Military Governor he issued the following order, which disfranchised all the men referred to therein:

"1. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or have not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law, or executive or military orders, or have registered under orders from the headquarters of the Department of Kentucky.

"2. All guerillas and others who without belonging to the regular rebel military organizations, have taken up arms against the Government or have in any way operated against the Government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory.

"3. All persons who, by act or word, directly or indirectly gave aid, comfort or encouragement to persons in rebellion. This applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as scouts or spies for rebel or guerilla forces, who have voluntarily furnished any rebel with food or clothing, horses or arms, or money, to have harbored, concealed or otherwise aided or encouraged them.

"4. All persons who were or have been directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of the late so-called Confederate Government, or of the so-called provisional Government of Kentucky, or who have in any way submitted to either of said pretended Governments, all agents of or contractors with or for either of said pretended Governments are disqualified from voting.

"All persons of the classes aforesaid are required to abstain from all interference with elections, and will, if they shall in any manner interfere therein by voting or by appearing at the polls, be at once arrested and held for military trial.

"Aid will be given to civil authorities to enforce the laws and to preserve the peace.

"By command of Major General,
JOHN M. PALMER.
"E. B. Harlan, Captain and A. A. G.
"Official, Ben W. Sullivan, Lieutenant and Acting A. A. G."

The object of this order was simply to put the government of Kentucky into the hands of the Republicans, of whom Decoy Palmer was then one.

MINOR MENTION.

The so-called Democratic gold organs and the McKinley organs have been trying to persuade their readers that the free silver sentiment is strong only in the rural districts of the West and South, among the deluded farmers, the "anarchist" plow-holders of the West who don't want to pay their debts, or pay for the labor they hire, and the "unreconciled slave-holders" of the South. They give themselves away when they devote so much of their valuable space day after day to appeals to the wage-earners and to "arguments" to show how they will suffer by the free coinage of silver, for if the wage-earners be all right and don't take any stock in this free coinage business why are these editors and the stumpers devoting so much time and so much labor in talking to them? But if the sliver sentiment be practically confined, as they say it is, to the rural denizans, how will they account for these monster meetings that are being addressed from day to day by William Jennings Bryan? They can't explain it, and will not attempt it, for they cannot resort to the "curiosity" dodge as they did when Mr. Bryan started from his home in Nebraska, a little over a month ago, for New York city to be officially notified of his nomination. The "curiosity" stage was passed some time ago.

* * *

The Washington *Post*, gold paper, but a sensible one and a fair one, some time ago asked where the "Fool Killer" was, that he didn't take a swing around and call at some of the sanctums of the gold editors in the East. It doesn't seem that, up to this writing, the "Fool Killer" has responded to this invitation of the *Post*, at least we infer as much from the following, clipped from a recent number:

"Mr. Bryan has been speaking to vast audiences throughout the country—audiences of unprecedented dimensions and of indescribable enthusiasm. The New York newspapers in particular, and the gold standard papers in general, are foolishly endeavoring to delude the public by pooh-poohing these audiences, speaking of them as gaping jays, attracted by mere curiosity, and calling for no special notice of any kind. They appear to be afflicted with an infatuation, and imagine that they can defeat Bryan by the mere act of ridiculing and disparaging those who attend his meetings."

Fighting the free silver movement by pooh-poohing and ridiculing it is about on a par with the Chinese method of fighting epidemics by trying to scare them off with the beating of gongs and firing of crackers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— If Mr. Hanna wanted to gain something through his Indianapolis Convention, he should have had a strong Democrat nominated for President. However, there was no strong, self-respecting Democrat who would take the nomination. Palmer is a life-long shifter, and has been a garrulous straddle-bug in the Senate.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.*

—— James Creelman has been through Iowa. He is the leading staff correspondent of the New York *World*, a gold-bug paper. His letter to the *World* says 30,000 Republicans have bolted to Bryan and the State is in danger. Before the campaign is over the Republicans will have their eyes opened in various States.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The Republican managers finding that money cannot stem the popular movement in favor of Bryan, are now resortiog to the calamity cry, which they raised with such poor effect in the campaign of 1892, when Cleveland was elected by a Democratic landslide. They have for the past two weeks been sending circulars to the country merchants of Illinois and Wisconsin, stating that the election of Bryan will precipitate the worst panic the country has ever experienced, and business and industry will be ruined. The Democratic National Committee is in possession of a number of these circulars, and has also received information that many large wholesale firms in Chicago are instructing their traveling men to preach calamity and work for McKinley or resign their positions.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

HON. B F. AYCOCK,

Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, will address the people at the following times and places:

Auburn, Wake county, Friday, September 18.

Princeton, Johnston county, Saturday, September 19.

Hon. Frank Thompson, Democratic candidate for Congress, has been requested to speak with Mr. Aycock at all appointments in the Third District.

Hon. E. W. Pou at all appointments in the Fourth District.

— Morganton *Herald*: Mr. John A. Dickson was in his cellar last Thursday during the storm, when the lightning struck a tree in his yard some forty yards away and felled Mr. Dickson to the ground. He soon rallied and was himself again. He says the theory of a cellar being a safe place in time of a storm is now an exploded theory, though he was not in it for safety.

— A woman would rather have nice clothes to wear when she is alive than to be buried in a mahogany coffin with silver handles.—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enables it to accomplish wonderful cures. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Rutherford *Democrat*: Sebe Camp, colored, aged 19, was brought to his home here Wednesday from Saluda, and buried. He was killed at Saluda Monday evening in a singular way. He went to a well to get a bucket of water, lost his balance and fell in headforemost. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous. It was sometime after he fell in before the accident was discovered. Another report is that Camp was killed and thrown into the well and suspicion points to two negroes who are said to have threatened to kill him that night. It is also said that an open knife was found near the well and that the well cover was down when Camp's body was found.

— Lexington *Dispatch:* The people in and around Thomasville were shocked when the sad news came of the death of Mr. Robert Collett, a noble young man. Two of Mr. Collett's sons have been killed on the railroad in less than eight months. —— The burial of Mr. Thomas Collett, the young man who was killed on the railroad in South Carolina, and was buried at Bethany, this county, brings to mind a a very strange co-incidence—if it be a co-incidence. Mr. Collett was one of the young men born and raised in this neighborhood, the other two, his brother Robert Collett and John Clodfellet. The three entered the railroad service and by their steadiness and ability climbed up to responsible positions. During the past eight months each one of them has been killed on the railroad, and are now sleeping the long sleep in Bethany Cemetery. Truly, it seems as if there was some strange fatality in this.

TWINKLINGS.

— Minnie—"What do the papers mean by the 'silly season?'"

Mamie—"The political campaign season, of course, stupid."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Louise—Harry, I hate to ask you, but tell me, do you snore in your sleep?"

Harry—"Sometimes, darling; you know an active business man doesn't get time to snore when he's awake."—*Boston Herald.*

— "I refused him time and again, yet now he has saved me from drowning."

"I suppose you succumbed at once."

"No; I had presence of mind enough to pretend it was attempted suicide."—*Truth.*

— He—If I had known how sarcastic you were I never would have married you.

She—You had a chance to notice it. Didn't I say 'this is so sudden when you proposed to me after a two-years' courtship.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— May—Agnes says she just loves to slip down on the ice to the amusement of all the swagger children.

Estelle (jealously)—Yes? I guess that new box of Parisian silk hosiery she was expecting arrived at last.—*Town Topics.*

— Variations in Styles—"Overcoats are to be short and trousers tight this winter."

"Well, I'm all right, only my trousers will be short and my overcoat tight."—*Chicago Record.*

— Mistress—"Well, Jane, did the children behave well during my absence?"

Jane—"Oh, yes, only in the last hour they fought like cats and dogs."

"Why?"

"Because each one claimed having behaved best."—*Fligende Blaetter.*

THE MONARCHICAL THEORY.

Has Received Some Severe Blows of Late Years.

To the student of political institutions perhaps the most characteristic thing about the history of the German empire is the example that it gives us of the revival or reaffirmation, so to speak, of the principle of monarchy. That principle has received some rude shocks in recent years. The establishment of the French republic was one and the deposition of the emperor of Brazil was certainly another. Both events gave great encouragement to republican ideas. Kingship in the old absolute sense had long been on the wane. The French revolution almost shattered the foundations of the old monarchical rule. In England the old kingship received its final blow when George IV surrendered his position on the question of the emancipation of the Catholics. No attempt has since been made to impose the royal will upon a reluctant ministry or parliament. In France the old kingship disappeared when Louis Philippe, the citizen king, was summoned to the throne, for the monarchy of July was built on strictly constitutional lines. Even in Prussia a very restricted constitution was reluctantly conceded.

King Frederick William IV vowed that he would never let a sheet of paper intervene between the God in heaven and his subjects, but even he was forced at last to yield to the spirit of the age, and, as Bismarck picturesquely put it, the crown itself threw a clod upon its coffin. The Italian states and Spain were for long in a condition of chronic revolution, and either constitutions were extorted or republics were established. It almost seemed as though the principle of kingship was doomed ere long to disappear. But the history of the German empire has done much toward the restoration of monarchy in its old illustrious position.—Macmillan's Magazine.

An Old Highland Woman.

She had lived near Mortlach for 67 years, and although the proprietor offered her and pressed her to take a charming cottage a mile or two farther down the glen Betty would not budge. "I have been here the maist o' ma days, and I'm no gaen to leave the auld bit." She had been there alone through all the rigor of last winter, and what must it not have been with the bitter frost, the howling storms and the wreaths of snow!

"Eh, sirs, it was tarrible cauld," she told us, "and the rats were maist awfu'. I hae seen them when I lookit oot o' ma bed sittin, lots o' them, roun' the fire. I catched two dizzin o' them in ae day in the trap—they were that hungered." Her favorite word was "tarrible." "Does the minister come to see you?" "That he does, and we had a meetin in the farmhouse the other day, and sic a tarrible lot o' folk! I'm sure there were 19 or 14." "What will you do, Betty, if next winter is as bad?" "That's what fears me, but the neebors are tarrible guid to me, and they say that if it comes on hard they'll just carry me to their ain house." Many little gifts were left for her by the lady of the manor, and the last word I heard was, "Eh, but ye're a' tarrible kind to me!"—Good Words.

His Only Speech In Tombstone.

Chief of Police Hall of Paducah, Ky., says he once attended a political meeting at Tombstone, A. T. The most prominent speaker was Judge Enstin of Texas. The meeting opened, and the crowd straightway called on the judge to speak. He arose, and, with dignity, began his address. "I was down in Texas," he said, "and held a lucrative position under the Democratic administration. Well, as usual, just as I began to accumulate a little money the Republicans came along and defeated us. 'Turn the rascals out!' was their cry, and"—with an attempt to be humorous—"I was one of the rascals."

"Well, you look it!" yelled a rough old fellow away over in the corner. The roar that greeted this sally was so great that the judge concluded his speech in short order and never made another address to the people of Tombstone.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A TRUE ROMANCE.

William B. Walker, a gentleman who moved from the Mississippi valley to Seattle and has offices in the Bailey building, tells a story of an acquaintance of his whose experiences in South Africa are of a rather romantic character. Early in the eighties Henry Moore lived near Corinth, Miss., and was a shiftless sort of fellow. He gathered courage enough to shift from there, however, and climbing on the end of a railroad train managed to ride blind baggage to Denver. He spent some time in Colorado, then drifted to the Arizona goldfields, lounged in the everlasting sunshine of Mexico for a while and one day found himself at Galveston. There he drifted on board a sailing ship and the ship drifted him to the eastern coast of Africa.

Here he found there was gold to be had without the digging. When the ship got to Liverpool he spent all his wages in trinkets and worked his way back to Africa on another ship. His exploits from the time he landed the second time throw those of Livingstone and Stanley entirely in the shade, for they went armed, with a retinue of followers, with baggage wagons and tents, commissary department and cooks. All alone, with as big a pack as he could carry, he started from the east coast in a direct line for the west. He disappeared in the so called impenetrable forests and was heard no more of for over a year. Not that there was any inquiry after him, for he was not a newspaper explorer and had, in fact, kept his project a secret.

It was something over a year before he was again seen by one of his race or heard his native tongue. He got back to the coast, but was not carrying his pack. He had a string of camels and donkeys to carry it and it had grown to a goodly size. There were ivory tusks in it and gold nuggets and precious stones and curious things never seen before. All by himself he had gone nearly 1,000 miles into the interior and "bin doin a right smart o' tradin with the coons," he modestly said.

"Meet any savages?" he was asked.

"Mostly all savages," was the quiet reply.

"And cannibals?"

"Yes, they is most all cannibals, but nary a one uv 'em ever eat me an I am here to prove it."

This is what he said when he got back to Corinth, some time later. What he did when he got his goods to the coast was to get them and himself on to a ship, and at Liverpool he disposed of them. With a small part of the money he invested in a still larger pack, and again went into the wilds of Africa, but this time with donkeys and camels and native servants. He passed through Mashonaland and to the northward. He carried many bundles of matches, and when he deftly and swiftly swung his right hand upward past his thigh, and fire was the result, the natives were ready to worship the firemaker. He also took a few firearms. When he came to a large village on the morning of a festival, he had the ruler informed that he could kill a man, and nobody would know "what had struck him." The king was curious about this and ordered out one of his young chiefs to be experimented upon. Moore said his machine would work just as well upon a cow, and an animal intended for slaughter was placed 300 yards away, which dropped dead when struck by Moore's bullet. Moore said he could have had a bigger piece of land than the whole of the state of Mississippi, and its live stock thrown in, for that rifle, but he could only bargain for things that he could carry away with him. Some time after that, however, he did receive a donation of land about 70 miles square from one of these African kings in the interior and sold a half interest in it to an English syndicate for nearly $1,000,000.

Moore got back to Corinth in 1887 and has been going and coming between Africa and this country ever since. When Chattanooga had a land boom, he went there and asked the price of a large tract. The price was $75,000.

"But how much cash?" asked Moore.

He bargained it down to $70,000 and gave a check for that amount on a San Francisco bank. The land dealer laughed at it, but on a telegram being sent to San Francisco on which the check was drawn replied, "Moore good for $350,000."

Moore has $500,000 in government bonds, and large accounts with several banks. He is not married, and his family connections are all poor people—that is, they were poor before he returned. He has sent his brother's two daughters to a fashionable boarding school and given each a bank account of $50,000. He has also taken his brother's boy and sent him to school. To the rest of his family and intimate friends he has also been liberal.

"I have in my possession," said Mr. Walker, "a piece of seaweed that Moore brought from the Red sea, picked up near the spot where Pharaoh's army tried to cross."

This proves the wonderful romance to be perfectly true.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The Roots Went Deep.

Probably it is an adaptation, but a veteran Bangor dentist lays claim to being the hero of a good joke. As he tells the story, Pat came to his office one day with his jaw very much swollen from a tooth which he desired to have pulled. But when the suffering son of Erin got into the dentist's chair and saw the gleaming forceps he positively refused to open his mouth. The dentist hit upon an effectual scheme, however. He got his office boy to jab Pat with a pin, and when he opened his mouth to yell he grabbed the tooth, and out it came.

"It didn't hurt as much as you expected it would, did it?" the dentist asked, smiling at his ruse.

"Well, no," replied Pat hesitatingly, as if doubting the truthfulness of his admission. "But," he added, placing his hand on the spot where the boy jabbed him with the pin, "I didn't think its roots wint so far down as thot."—Bangor Commercial.

No Use For Towels.

"I wanted to take a bath this morning, but the water is so infernally muddy that I had to postpone it," said an acquaintance to a reporter.

"Best fluid in the wide world to bathe in," said an old department clerk, who bathes occasionally. "It beats the celebrated baths of the old world and has all the medicinal qualities of the baths at Hot Springs."

"But the water is so muddy," said the first speaker. "The dirt is so"—

"That's just what makes it valuable. Just fill your bathtub, jump in and enjoy your bath, but don't use any towels."

"Not use any towels?"

"No; let the water dry on your body. Then all you have to do is to take a dust broom and"—

But the first speaker had fled.—Washington Star.

How to Make a New Face.

Skin removing for beautifying purposes is having a great vogue among the women who can afford it. At present the price for making over the face of a woman under 50 is $50. An older subject who is greatly wrinkled has to pay $100. The operation confines one to her room for five days and is somewhat painful, but not unbearably so, as the skin removing paste contains cocaine to numb the surface it rests upon. An odd thing is that if you have your wrinkles removed before you are really an old woman they will come again as you advance to the wrinkled age, but if you have them removed after you are as wrinkled as you are ever likely to be they do not return. And a danger of the operation, so far as its complete success goes, is that you will move your face while the paste is getting in its deadly work. If you do, a wrinkle forms and cannot be got rid of. Literally you must bear the pain with an absolutely placid countenance. Even a grin is detrimental.—Philadelphia Times.

All Hope Gone.

Mr. Flabley—J. told me that he never knew what it was to be happy up to the time of his marriage.

Mrs. Flabley—Haven't I always told you that marriage is the only happy state?

Mr. Flabley—Yes, but J. says he never expects to know what it is to be happy now.—Brooklyn Life.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills

The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SUSPENDER FAD.

BASTUS—"Here you, Lize, wor yer dun doin' wid my best Sunday suspenes, hey?"

LIZE—"Why, pop, I dun see in der papers dat it's de stile fo' young ladies to wear suspenders now, and I dun borrowed yo's fo' de ball dis evening, and I want to take along your Pick Leaf Smoking Tobacco."

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2cc. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

The sundew is an insectivorous flower, attracting its prey by globules of viscous matter and holding fast the captured insect by drawing its petals over the body.

The Mexican sword, in use among the aborigines at the coming of the Spaniards, was modeled after the nose of the sawfish.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6¼
Standa'd		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4	@	4¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern ℔ M	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
N rthern	23	@	
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	7 9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	33 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 35
Straight	4 1	@	4 50
Fine Patent	4 45	@	4 47
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White		@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	41½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	33½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	40	@	
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	3¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel		@	1 35
LUMBER(city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	2000
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" in bbls		@	28
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 25	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	65
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Sape	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu		@	45
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¾
Ext a C. Golden	4	@	4¾
C Yell w		@	3
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	12	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, September 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quoted steady at 33 cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 31½ cents for country casks. Later, sales were made at 31¼ and 31½.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market steady at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Steady. Hard 1 30, Yellow Dip 1.55, Virgin 1 65 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 35¼@34¾c; rosin, strained, $1 12½; good strained $1 17½; tar $1 20; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 80,

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	81
Rosin	556
Tar	187
Crude Turpentine	86

Receipts same day last year—120 casks spirits turpentine, 588 bbls rosin, 214 bbls tar, 31 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm. Quotations:		
Ordinary	5¾	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7¾	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—1,701 bales; same day last year 891.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 11½c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch $5.50 to 6 50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 17—Evening.—Money on call firm at 5@8 per cent; last loan at 6, closing offered at at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 8@10 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers bills 481½@481¾ for sixty days and 483¾@484 for demand. Commercial bills 480½@481. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 107; United States twos 93 bid. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 110. Railroad bonds higher.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day firm.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 17—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8⅞c; middling uplands 8⅝c.

Cotton futures—market closed easy; September 8 00, October 8 04, November 8 05, December 8 17, January 8 35, February 8 30, March 8 34, April 8 38, May 8 43, June 8 46. Sales 167,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 2,008 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 100 bales; forwarded 18 bales; sales — bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock (actual) 68,485 bales.

Total to day—Net receipts 85,694 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,841 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 11,757 bales; stock 455 518 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 203 434 bales; exports to Great Britain 41,484 bales; to France 239 bales; to the Continent 33,312 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 420,463 bales; exports to Great Britain 89,987 bales; exports to France 13,444 bales; exports to the Continent 43,869 bales.

Flour was quoted firm and unchanged; Southern dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 00@3 60; good to choice $3 60@3 90. Wheat—spot was more active and firmer; options advanced ⅛@1½c, fell ⅜c and closed steady at ⅛@⅝c over yesterday; No. 2 red May —c; September 65⅝c, October 65⅜c; November 66⅜c; December —c. Corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 36½c at elevator and 37½c afloat; options dull and firm at ¼@¾c adv

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S

COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

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Save Paying Doctors' Bills

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and cures quickly and permanently

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS, and all kinds and manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. It is by far the best tonic and blood purifier ever offered to the world. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.

SENT FREE BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES.

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Are You Afraid?

TO READ BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION?

The New York Journal is the only Metropolitan paper indorsing

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sep 3 tf

The Morning Star.

ILLUSIONS.

Upon a hill there stood a lonely building
(A castle 'twas to childish minds, at least);
Far off it loomed, and when the sun was gliding
The windows with its bright rays from the east
I often looked and longed that I might travel
The intervening space and climb that steep,
The mystery of the castle to unravel—
Its owner, why should he such silence keep?

The hill was rocky, though broad vale and meadow
Lay nearer, ere the rough road we might gain.
I, longing, viewed them; sun and moon and shadow
Each gave a deeper mystery to the plain.
Between us and the hillside's broken terrace,
Down to the river, saw a sluggish stream—
It was the mont—of course an ancient drawbridge
Was on the other side—this was my dream.

Above rose battlements, cold, gray and frowning—
We thought that somberness was strength, no doubt—
Oh, could I pierce the mystery—but drowning
Within that murky moat barred romance out
I dreamed of grand saloons and dim staircases,
And costly old world paintings on the walls,
And proud dames, every day in silks and laces,
Parading up and down the ancient halls.

For here dwelt ladies fair; dark knights in armor
(It was the age of chivalry to me)
Went forth, and fancy show'd an oriel window,
And there a singing troubadour might be.
In after years I roamed the dewy meadows
In the sweet sunshine, gath'ring flowers wild,
But still the castle loomed with taunting shadows,
Still haunted me the visions of the child.

Time robs us all of many dear illusions—
I stand upon the rocky steep today
And find the castle of my childish visions
An old time farmhouse going to decay.
A cavalier? A plain, ungallant farmer,
With sun browned visage, from the town returned,
But in his soul a romance truer, warmer,
Than in the heart of troubadour e'er burned.
—Womankind.

LISTENING TO A PHONOGRAPH.

Five Cheerful Minutes In the Waiting Room of a Ferry.

In the ferryhouse of the ferry to South Brooklyn, at the foot of Whitehall street, there are a couple of phonographs. They stand back to back in the middle of the great waiting room, with their big flaring horns pointing in opposite directions.

Two men walked down the room from the ticket chopper's box, one a 6 foot man of middle age and with the calm, self contained manner of his years, the other a young man, an inch or so taller, who looked as though he might be the older man's son and whose bearing was cool and undemonstrative, in keeping with that of the older gentleman. The two tall men walked about, talking quietly, until they found themselves standing in front of one of the big flaring horns. The horn looked at them with the broad, dumb humor that all phonograph horns seem to have, and the men smiled upon it in return, as people are apt to do, and, acquaintance thus established, the younger of the two men stepped forward and dropped a nickel in the slot. There was a little responsive gurgle of the machinery, and then the phonograph began to sing.

And how it did sing! Every note was clear and true, the sound a little metallic perhaps, but the voice was strong and resonant, and the song was rollicking and joyous. The two tall men stood and looked at the phonograph and smiled as they listened to it.

An elderly lady, who was sitting in the great chair next to the phonograph (great arm chairs on rockers are a feature of the South ferry waiting rooms), placed her hand to her ear and listened with unmistakable pleasure. A little girl who was sitting in the giant chair next to her slid down and walked over near the phonograph. It was midafternoon, a few minutes ahead of boat time, and there were not more than a dozen passengers waiting. Gradually, as they listened to the singing, nearly all unbent and smiled. A social feeling pervaded the little company.

"The other is a good one," was the quiet remark of a man who seemed to belong in the ferryhouse and who happened to be passing in that part of the room just as the phonograph stopped, and pausing for a moment beside the phonograph, whose horn pointed in the other direction, he started that. It was a good one. The two tall men came around calmly and stood a little way off, as before. The little girl came promptly and stood nearer. A tall young lady came and stood a little farther back. There was already there a man with gray hair and spectacles who listened with undisguised interest. One or two more passengers joined this group. The general smile was broadening. It was a jolly, tuneful song, that of the second phonograph, and so full of the voice and manner of the singer that you almost fancied the singer himself must be somewhere within the instrument.

When this song was finished, the gray haired man in spectacles put a nickel in the slot. The little girl turned and rewarded him with a smile. The tall young lady smiled, too, but not at the gray haired man. The phonograph started up again, and everybody standing near listened again with manifest enjoyment. A little later the phonograph had ceased, and then those who had listened moved, with the rest of the passengers who had gathered with the nearer approach of boat time, through the now open door to the boat.—New York Sun.

Taking Impressions of Plants.

The following simple method of taking impressions of plants is due to M. Bertot of the French Academy of Sciences. A sheet of paper is first lightly oiled on one side and then folded in four, so that the oil may filter through the pores and the plant may not come into direct contact with the liquid. The plant is placed between the leaves of the second folding, and in this position is pressed through other paper all over with the hand, so as to cause a small quantity of oil to adhere to the surface. Then it is taken out and placed carefully upon white paper. Another sheet is placed above (as two impressions can be taken out at once), and the plant is pressed as before. Upon now removing it an invisible image remains on the paper. Over this is sprinkled powdered black lead, which causes the image to appear. With an assortment of pigments the natural colors of plants may be reproduced. To obtain fixity rosin is mixed with the color in small quantity. The impression becomes fixed when it is exposed to a heat sufficient to melt the rosin.—Public Opinion.

A FREE WOMAN.

Charlotte Grubb, little as she owed her parents, learned from them the lesson of independence. Going out into the world at 13 years old, she carried with her the habit of mind which views as intolerable any kind of domestic restraint. From the quarreling of every married couple with whom she was acquainted Charlotte early perceived that wedlock should be shunned; her natural inclination pointed to the life of celibacy and freedom; she cared not for the romance of evening byway, and she hated children.

At the tender age of 7 a domestic incident made a strong impression upon her. She had an elder sister, a girl of 15, who, in consequence of an accident, underwent a long but not dangerous illness. Her parents tried hard to get the invalid into a hospital, but without success. It was not a case for hospital treatment. The father earned substantial wages, and the mother, unburdened by any cares but those of home, might well have tended her sick child. Mrs. Grubb railed and grumbled incessantly and with such effect that the invalid, a burden to herself and to every one about her, swallowed a sufficient dose of vermin killer. Little Charlotte took the lesson to heart, and from that moment the whole duty of woman became clear to her.

Among her coevals there was a striking harmony of opinion on this point. Some girls inclined to matrimony, some gave their vote against it no less resolutely than Charlotte herself, but all agreed that the first duty of woman was to have no duty at all. To be sure "fellows" were brutal; they expected to find their meals cooked and their clothes mended and all sorts of oppressive things, but most of them could be talked down or driven to the public house by persistent clamor. Children! Why, yes; children would come, worse luck! But in this part of London babies had a comfortable way of dying pretty young and one got money from the burial club, and if they didn't die, well, they didn't.

Charlotte smiled, sure that hers was the more excellent way.

As she grew older everything she saw and read and heard confirmed her in abhorrence of domesticity. A sharp young woman, she needed no academic training to become aware of the movements of the time which chiefly concerned her. It must not be supposed that female emancipation, in the larger sense, is discussed only among educated women. The factory, the workroom, the dosshouse, have heard these tidings of great joy. Charlotte Grubb could talk with the best on that glorious claim of woman to take her share in "the work of the world," and by "work" she of course understood every form of exertion save the domestic. Charlotte could cry aloud that women were no longer to be "put upon." Words to that effect caught her eye when she read a Sunday newspaper. The same message was announced at street corners and in open places when workwomen went on strike. However dark her mind, this one ray of reflected light had touched upon it and served for guidance. She knew that women of the higher classes were making speeches and calling for a great many more or less unintelligible things. For her own part, down here at Haggerston she would not be wanting to the cause, however simple her service.

When girls "got into trouble," she had no language strong enough to utter her contempt. Serve the fools right! If they didn't know more than that—gah! They thought the "fellow" would look after them, did they? Where had they come from? She grew red with scornful laughter.

Once and again, very rarely, indeed, it happened that some acquaintance of hers "took a place." Charlotte felt such amazement at this proceeding that she could only turn away, staring blankly. Why, it was worse than getting married!

She could boast, with perfect truth, that, since raw girlhood, she had never lifted her hand in domestic labor. She had never prepared a meal, had never washed a plate, had never sewed a stitch. How did she contrive this untrammeled existence? Charlotte, whose eyes were very wide open, saw and marked the existence of common lodging houses, an admirable institution. It went hard, indeed, with her if she could not earn enough to pay for the night's shelter and for ready cooked meals. She had good health. At her own time, in her own way, she was quite willing to work. In the ordinary course of things her wages more than sufficed for food and lodging. There remained a margin for the theater, the music hall, the public house, the frippery shop. Should it happen that times were bad, had not excellent people established "shelters" and "refuges" to encourage a spirit of independence among the poor and lowly?

Life was not half bad; London was a fine place. It made her laugh when she heard people complaining; so obviously they had no one but themselves to thank for their miseries. A man whom she admired for his boisterous humor and raffish good looks one day disappeared, deserting a wife and four children. Charlotte admired him none the less. "Well, I'm sure I can't blime him. He felt it was time to make a new start." The wife, a burly woman, straightway threw herself and her children on the parish. Charlotte approved on the whole, yet confessed that she would have preferred to let the parish take care of the children and quietly go off to "make a new start" on her own account.

One winter she had an attack of bronchitis. Medical help became necessary. Near at hand was a "dispensary" where advice and physic might be obtained for a few pence; but, as a matter of principle, Charlotte spent her coppers in getting to the hospital, where she had nothing to pay. The attack—owing of course to ignorance or neglect of the simplest precautions—took a serious form. She grew frightened. Luckier than her sister long ago, she found a hospital which received her as in patient, and there was spent a very enjoyable Christmas. Kind people sent all manner of seasonable presents for distribution among the sick. Charlotte, just convalescent, lived on exquisite fruit and other dainties suitable to her condition. She read the Christmas numbers and a novel or two and made some delightful acquaintances. To enhance her appreciation of all this, a poor, silly relative of hers, who was struggling hard to support an illegitimate child, came on visitors' day to see her.

"My golly," cried the simpleton, "ain't you comfortable!"

The child in her arms stretched hungrily toward a piece of orange.

"Let him have it," said Charlotte with a broad grin of benevolence; "lots more where that come from."

The mother herself was hungry, but she said nothing about this, and, strange thing, it seemed to give her pleasure when the little one made sounds of satisfaction. —Sketch.

Trade Emblems on Tombstones.

In Scotland it was for a long time usual to place on a man's tombstone the symbols of his trade. Especially was this the case at Dunblane, where, in the burial ground of the abbey, it has been found that of those tombstones which are from 100 to 200 years old about one-fourth are thus marked, the symbols being in low relief.

A sugar cane may be seen as showing the grave of a grocer; an ax and saw, with hammer and nails, occur on the grave of a carpenter; an awl and a hammer on that of a shoemaker. There are many other graves similarly marked.—London Answers.

He Got In.

"How's your son, the lawyer, getting on?" "Badly, poor fellow—he's in prison." "Indeed!" "Yes. He was retained by a burglar to defend him, and he made so good a plea in the burglar's behalf that the judge held him as an accessory."—Cleveland Universe.

Nature is the most thrifty thing in the world. She never wastes anything; she undergoes change, but there's no annihilation, the essence remains—matter is eternal.—Binney.

WILD HORSES.

Their Capture an Industry In Australia, Where They Abound.

As a rule, the herds number from 10 to 12, made up of mares and one stallion. No stallion will allow another stallion in his herd, and stubborn fights frequently occur between horses owing to this. The beaten males, after being expelled, join herds exclusively of stallions. On any herds being sighted by hunters a good idea can generally be formed by the experienced man as to which route the animals will take in their way to the rugged hills, for which they invariably make when disturbed. A scheme is mapped out to cut them off if possible, and the party scatters, each to take up his allotted position. Of course while doing this every advantage is taken of the natural inequalities of the ground, so as to escape observation. When the alarm is given, however, all need for caution is at an end, and each hunter puts his steed to full gallop. The stallion, the head of the herd, boldly comes out to meet him, and endeavors to distract attention from the rest.

In some rare instances he is lassoed and captured at once, but he generally manages to rejoin his wives, which by this time have trooped into single file, with his favorite mare in the lead. Should the herd be turned and get into difficulties the stallion takes up his position in the van, and the great object is to cut him off from the rest. Should this be accomplished both he and the mares become confused, and the lassoers often manage to make two or three per man. Instances have been known where horses have been thrown to the ground by the huunter's giving a violent jerk to the animal's tail when it was making an abrupt turn. When this quarry is brought down, either by this method or the use of the lasso, the rider jumps from his steed, whips a "blinder" (a handkerchief is used when there is nothing else procurable) over the prostrate horse's eyes and straps up one of his fore legs securely. If this is properly done, the animal may safely be left "until called for," for no horse thus secured can stray far.

Should a man be so unlucky as to capture a branded horse or a foal running with a branded mare, he cannot keep it, but all others become the property of the hunter, and after they undergo a rough and ready process of breaking in, they are sold at prices ranging from £1 5s. to £15. The later figure, however, is seldom reached, unless in the case of exceptionally fine stallions. Great numbers of these horses die from starvation in the winter time, but still the herds show no signs of diminution. —Chambers' Journal.

Why They Are Called Pyramids.

"Why are they called pyramids, pa?" asked Georgia, who was looking at a picture of those wonders of Egypt.

"They are called pyramids, my son," replied his father, without hesitation, "because, you see, they appear amid the general desolation of the desert."—Farm and Garden.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred, Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1879, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent interest. "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Cured By Baco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan 28.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from genera debility and heart disease. For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others: "No To Bac," "the Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours respectfully, P. H. MARBURY,
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment), $2.50, with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co. La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

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Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at STAR OFFICE.

ap 7 tf

Trade Mark BIG G Trade Mark

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

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IN HOT WATER

from morning till night—the woman who still uses soap for cleaning. The "Gold Dust" woman is through by noon—as fresh and bright as her house is clean.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

makes one stroke serve for two in house cleaning—and the saving of money is equal to the saving of labor. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Bowden Lithia Water

CONTAINS MORE LITHIA

Than Any Other Natural Mineral Water in the World.

The Only Known Solvent

of Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys.

Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, ex President Georgia State Medical Association, says: "Have used Bowden Lithia Water extensively in bladder and kidney troubles, and the results have been most gratifying."

W. A. Wakely, M. D, Auburn, N. Y., says: "Have obtained quick and satisfactory results in Chronic Rheumatism and Bright's Disease."

From Lithia Springs, Ga. Popular Prices.

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism Insomnia, Gout and Nervous Dyspepsia Posta Card brings illustrated pamphlet.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal. For Sale in Any Quantity By

BOWDEN LITHIA SPRINGS CO.,

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WE NOW HAVE THE AGENCY

For the above Celebrated

"PURITAN,"

"Blue Flame,"

OIL COOKING STOVES.

Assortment of sizes received this day. Without doubt these are the finest goods of the kind now on the market. Our Buck Stoves are still leading all others. We can state without fear of contradiction there is nothing on the market that can compare with them.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. jy 10 tf

HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION,
CUTLERY, WIRE SCREENS, and a
thousand other articles

The "Champion" Mower the best made.

J. W. MURCHISON,

aug 23 tf Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

STATEMENT ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business July 14th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$492,601 75	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	None	Surplus	$45,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	41,250 00	Undivided profits	17,567 01— 56,767 01
Banking House and Fixtures	10.0 0 00	Circulation	87 120 00
Redemption Fund	1,856 00	Total Deposits	493,800 96
Due from Reserve Agents	$54,777 21		
Due from other Banks	48,866 98		
Cash on hand	65,336 02—166,980 21		
Total	$712,687 96	Total	$712,687 96

DIRECTORS:—J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer, D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth, S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers, Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers, W. C. Coker, Jr. J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.

jy 14 tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 24th, 1896.

Special attention paid to thorough instruction on the Violin.

Certificate admits to Vassar.

jy 19 2½m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

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No superior work done anywhere, North or South. It has now the best faculty it has ever had. The advantages offered in Literature, Languages, Music and Art are unsurpassed.

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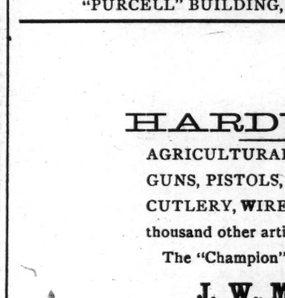
Institute.

JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A. (University of Virginia) PRINCIPAL.

GROVES



TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1893.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.,
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ABNEY, CARR & CO.

For sale—Wholesale and Retail, and guaranteed by R. R. Bellamy. Retail by J. H. Hardin and all other Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.

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The Sampson Democrat,

Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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It pays business men to advertise in it. Rates and sample copies furnished upon application.

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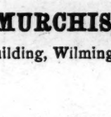

LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

Rr R. BELLAMY & Co., Druggists', Sole Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

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For Rent,

THE STORE No. 106 NORTH Water street, now occupied by J. L. Croom & Co. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

sep 8 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND			STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
*6	†8			†7	35
A M	P M		—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...	Mulberry street ...	Ar	12 40
7 00	3 10	Lv...	Surry street	Ar	12 30
9 50		Ar..	Jacksonville	Lv	
11 00	3 55	Lv	"	Ar	10 43
11 58	4 30	Lv..	Maysville	Lv	10 09
12 20	4 44	Lv..	Pollocksville	Lv	9 55
1 30	5 3	Ar..	Newbern	Lv	9 20
	P M				A M

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager
J. W. MARKNIS, Traffic Manager.
my 22 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Sept. 14, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 2,25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.53 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 8.30 p m.

DAILY 7,00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, We.don 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.48 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3,30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.20 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.53 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5,45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.13 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.09 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9,45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12,15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.50 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m,, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.16 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.18 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9 50 a m and 6 20 p m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7 50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m. Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 5 30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11 30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9 05 a m, arrive Latta 9.34 a m, Dillon 9 36 a m, Rowland 9 53 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.6 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.05 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 7 45 p m, arrive Darlington 8 12 p m, leave Darlington 8 17 a m, arrive Cheraw 9 12 p m. Wadesboro 10 15 p m, Returning leave Wadesboro 5 50 a m, Cheraw 6 43 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floyds 9 40 a m, Darlington 10 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9 30 a m, arrive Floyds 9 40 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Sumter 9 25 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 5 50 p m, Darlington 8 15 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9 09 p m, Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m, arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 1 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 3.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 3.53 p m. Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m. returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.49 a m, Smithfield 12.27 p m, Selma 12.84 p m, arrive Wilson 1.30 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 23 a m, Creston 5 2.1 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 17 p m, Creston 5 16 p m, Sumter 6 05 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9 15 p m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m(arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

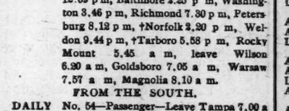
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.35 a m and 3 30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. je 23 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
.....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	.....
.....	4 12	Kinston.....	10 32	.....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 01	8 07
P. M	P M.		A. M	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 23, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 1.		No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 35 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 45 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	11 05 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 15 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Higher—Pork and Ribs Closed Lower—Lard Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—It looked very much like a boom in wheat this morning, prices opening ½@1c higher than they closed yesterday, and gaining that much more inside of the first thirty minutes. But bull hopes were doomed to disappointment, they barely retaining the opening advance at the close. December wheat opened from 60¾@60¾c. sold between 60⅝ 60¾@61¼c. closing at 60¾@61c—⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½@⅝c higher.

Relying principally on the wheat market for direction, corn was slightly higher, but the trade was far from active. May corn opened at 24½c, advanced to 24¾c, closing at 24⅝c—a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ½c higher.

May oats closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and ½c per bushel higher.

Provisions—The strength of wheat helped the feeling in provisions later, a fair recovery taking place. At the close January pork was 5c lower; January lard a shade higher, and January ribs a shade lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 17.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced nine to twelve points, but lost the improvement and declined five to eight points below last night's closing prices, closing easy, with sales of 167,700 bales.

To-day's features: It looked for a time to-day as though prices might score a substantial improvement, for at the opening they advanced and closed steady. Liverpool rallied after a weak opening and some local shorts covered. But private cables from Liverpool said that the rally in that market was due to bullish manipulation, and early buyers here sold on this report. New Orleans sold and the indications of a continued heavy movement to the ports and interior points also contributed to weaken the tone, and prices reacted, lost the early improvement and declined, closing about the lowest figures of the day. German bears hammered, accelerating the decline.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Circular from Gen. Hoffman, Showing Receipts and Expenses of the System.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 17.—President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, has issued a statement in the form of a circular to stockholders urging them not to be alarmed at the recent attacks made on the company. The letter contains a statement of the results for the year ended June 30 for the ent re system. It is as follows: Receipts from all sources, $3,528 639; operating expenses, $2,596,-510 Gross income, $932,129; deductions for interest on funded debt, leases, charges and losses of every nature, including loss on subscription to Atlanta Exposition, $749,706; net income, $182,-423; dividend on Durham & Northern Railway stock and Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company preferred stocks, $24,846; annual surplus $158 076. President Hoffman says: "Every expense, including the building of twenty-eight new cars, the rebuilding of twenty-two to replace ones destroyed and rebuilding five engines, has been included in the year's expenses."

AMERICAN WARSHIPS

Will Enter the Bosphorus with the British Fleet.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, September 17.—The *St. James Gazette* publishes a special dispatch from Washington, in which it is asserted that President Cleveland is determined that the United States cruiser Bancroft, now on her way to Turkish waters, shall enter the Bosphorus. The Government at Washington, the dispatch says, is fully informed of the plans of Lord Salisbury and if the ships of the British fleet force the straits of Dardanelles the American warships will follow and preserve order, without engaging the Turkish forts.

Several of the leading provincial papers, including the Leeds *Mercury* (Liberal) and the Yorkshire *Post* (Conservative) concur in the view that the joint action of the British and American warships at Constantinople would be a magnificent and effective co-operation.

ADDITIONAL DATES

Arranged For Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The following additional dates arranged for William Jennings Bryan were given out at national headquarters to-day: Leaves New York, midnight of September 29th; Washington, D. C., early morning of September 30th; Martinsburg, W. Va., at 11 a. m.; Kyser, W. Va., at 3 p. m. October 1st, Clarksburg, W. Va., at 10 a. m.; Parkersburg, W. Va., 9 p. m.; Wheeling at night. October 2nd, Charleston, W. Va., at 10 30 a. m.; Huntington, W. Va., at 1 p. m., via Chesapeake & Ohio, then Cincinnati, taking the O. & M. train to St. Louis, where he addresses Democratic clubs October 3rd. October 5th, Memphis, morning, Nashville, evening. Mr. Bryan will spend most of October in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24@24½c. Rosin steady; strained common to good $1 60 @1 63½.

CHARLESTON, September 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 30½@31½c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels; prices: B, C, D $1 30, E, F $1 35, G $1 40, H $1 45, I $1 50, K $1 55, M $1 60, N $1 65, W G $1 80, W W $1 90.

SAVANNAH, September 17.—Spirits turpentine opened firm at 23½c, with sales of 355 casks, and closed firm at 23½c, with sales of 318 casks; receipts 1,376 casks. Rosin was quoted firm; sales 4,000 barrels: receipts 4,597 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 40, E, F, $1 50, G, H I $1 55 K $1 55, M $1 60, N $1 80, W G $2 00, W $2 15.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE PEOPLE ENTHUSED.

BRYAN'S TRIUMPHAL TOUR THROUGH NORTH CAROLINA.

Many Thousands Assemble at Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh and Other Places to Hear the Thrilling Speeches of the Democratic Candidate for President.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 17.—Half past 8 o'clock this morning was the early hour set by William J. Bryan for complying with the request of his Charlotte supporters to make a speech here. The special train furnished Mr. Bryan by the North Carolina State reception committee arrived from Asheville at a late hour last night and was sidetracked while the candidate slept. At 8 a. m. Mr. Bryan left the train, and under escort of the local Knights of Pythias, the Hornet's Nest Riflemen and numerous horsemen proceeded to the park where he addressed several thousand people. The special train left Charlotte for Greensboro at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Bryan said: "Ladies and gentlemen: The Republican party has been legislating to make a dollar dearer, and then they deny that legislation has anything to do with the dollar. I want this morning, in the very short time I can keep your attention, to call it to the conditions in the volume of our money. Now, I want to assert at first, as a proposition that cannot be disposed of, that the money of the country must keep pace with the population of the country, and with the industries of the country, and that unless the money does so, we shall find that a dollar rises in value all the time. Now, when a dollar rises in value it simply means that prices will fall, and falling prices are an injury to the men who produce the wealth of this country, and when the products of their toil buy money falling prices are good for the man who has and wishes to use that money to buy things falling in price. Senator Sherman, who stands at the head and front as the recognized leader of the Republican party and all that portion of the Democratic party which is trying to elect a Republican for President, used these words in a speech which he made in behalf of the Sherman bill on the 5th day of June, 1890: "If our present currency," said Senator Sherman, "is estimated at $1,-400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, it would require $42,000,000 dollars increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, and as the increase of population is continuing at a still greater rate than the increase of the wealth in business, it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by the larger purchase of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good and retire all bank bills and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that fifty million dollars a year of additional circulation is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in the bill, by the issue of Treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price.

There. Senator Sherman declared that money must increase with population and even more than that, says that wealth and business should increase more rapidly than population, and therefore defends the Sherman bill on the ground that it gives to the people about fifty-four millions of dollars each year in new money. Remember that the very man who gave that, did so as a reason for the enactment of the Sherman law, and then turned around and joined with the opponents of free coinage in repealing the Sherman law and leaving nothing to take its place. Instead of having fifty-four million dollars of new money each year, we have been decreasing in our circulation for the last two years.

"What provision does the Republican party make for the supply of the money that you need? None whatever. I am not surprised that even men who have been Republicans all their lives are now in favor of the free coinage of silver. (Great applause.) I am not surprised when I find that Republicans who recognize their principles of finance and apply them to the money question, desert the Republican party this year when it comes out and attempts to defend the Democratic administration which was repudiated by the Democratic party itself. (Great applause).

"You remember here in North Carolina the Republicans have made more capital by denouncing this administration than in any other way. What do you think now when the Republicans of North Carolina became the sponsors for the Democratic administration. (Wild applause.) I am not surprised that earnest and sincere Republicans prefer to stand with the Democratic party in demanding bimetallism, which even the Republican party of four years ago said was dear to the American people through tradition. I am not surprised that the Republicans who eight years ago stood upon a platform that denounced the Democratic party for its attempt to demonetize silver—I am not surprised that those Republicans join with us to-day in demanding bimetallism, which has been the historic policy of the United States until 1873, and received the support of all the statesmen, Republican, Democratic, Whig and everything we ever had in this country." (Loud and continuous applause.)

Mr. Bryan quoted from a speech made by Henry Clay, in the United States Senate on the 20th day of January, 1840, and said: "Mr. Clay simply described the very condition which confronts the American people to-day, and yet the Republican party not only refuses to recognize that condition and bring relief from that condition, but the Republican party pledges itself to a policy which increases the financial distress of this country, makes debts harder to pay and summons the sheriff to take charge of the property of the citizen and then leaves the debt unextinguished to hang over him still. (Great applause).

"My friends, I must leave. (Cries of 'Oh, don't stop.') In the State of North Carolina, where the people can still listen to the echo of the words of their great statesman, Vance (Great applause), it is not necessary for one to come from abroad to call your attention to the perils which surround you. You remember that one of the last speeches that he ever uttered was upon this question, in which he showed to the American people that the great contest between the money power and the common people was at hand. If there is one in this audience whose sympathy in this contest are with the money power, we do not expect him to support the Chicago ticket; but we do appeal for the support of all of those whose sympathies are with the masses of the people and who believe that prosperity can reach those who live upon the toilers of this country." (Great applause.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 17.—The Bryan special reached Concord at 10.35 a. m., and Mr. Bryan delivered a short speech from a covered stand to about a thousand people, who were very hearty in their applause. This is what Mr. Bryan said:

"I met some of the Concord people this morning at Charlotte. I am glad to see the rest of you now. In my short time I cannot do better than call attention to a few questions and give you an answer, so you can use them in the hand-to-hand discussion. Conversions are not made by public speaking so much as by one neighbor talking to another. People say they do not want fifty-cent dollars, and appeal to the inherent sense of justice trying to show a silver dollar is a fifty-cent dollar; they value silver by the bullion which cannot get to the mint and assume it will be only worth fifty cents under free coinage. Under free coinage a new demand is created. I cannot illustrate it better than this way. At home we get butter for twenty-five cents a pound the year round. The farmer goes to town in the Fall and contracts for all the butter he thinks he will produce. In the Spring he finds he has more and has to sell it for fifteen cents a pound because nobody stands ready to take his surplus at twenty-five cents. So with silver. If the mints are opened so every man with an ounce of silver can convert it into money, there would be no surplus to drag down the price. Can't the United States take all the silver offered? If so, we can maintain the parity. The only way to know absolutely is to try; and we are encouraged to try. Remember the silver of France, England and Germany—nearly all coined and used in the world is worth more now as compared with gold than it would be here. France has more silver in circulation per capita than we have, and it circulates at fifteen and one-half to one. Not an ounce has come here without rising three cents. The silver of England is worth more at home, and it would hurt England more than us, because there are more people there that use silver than ever saw a piece of gold. China, Japan and India must have their supply and we would take only what is left. If we can take it all we will fix the price at a dollar and twenty-nine cents and we would raise the price of those things which come in competition with the products of other countries, thereby restoring prosperity to the farmers, who could then purchase at the stores and make a demand for the product of factories. If you destroy the ability of the producers to sell the products of the factories you destroy the factories, no matter what they talk about opening the mills. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bryan spoke to 15,000 people at Greensboro. He said: "I have talked until my throat is sore and shaken hands until my hands are sore and you yell till my ears are sore. (Laughter.) And the campaign instead of being ended, has only fairly commenced. (Cheers.) Sometimes the opposition papers say people gather together from idle curiosity. A man has to have more than idle curiosity to stand out in the rain in such a crowd as this to listen to a speech. I was here two years ago and had a chance to see a great many of you, so it is not necessary for you to come for the purpose of seeing me. But I am glad to speak to you about the paramount issues of this campaign. The Democratic party has taken a position, which is also the position of the Populists and the free silver Republicans, against the issue of bonds in time of peace and against the trafficking with syndicates, which save the nation at so much per save from the extremities in which they themselves have placed the government for the purpose of saving it again at a high price. (Laughter.) Our opponents go upon the theory that these syndicates are able to bleed the people without the people knowing it. At least they think before the people find it out the syndicates will have made so much they won't care to make any more." Mr. Bryan then repeated what he had said heretofore in denunciation of the bond syndicate contract, and added:

"I trust you will allow no personal differences or local matters to prevent you casting the solid and united vote not only for Presidential electors but for members of Congress who will give a President a chance to vote for a free coinage law. (Applause.) Remember the President cannot act until Congress has acted and it may be that the vote of one member of Congress may determine whether free coinage will be successful. I know not what position you may take on other subjects, but if you are opposed to European domination in our financial affairs, if you are opposed to syndicates running this Government for private gain, if you are in favor of the immediate restoration of free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any other nation, then let your ballots express what you think, and let no one have your suffrage who does not stand squarely on that platform." (Cheers).

At Salisbury, reached at 11.15 a. m., Mr. Bryan was introduced to 4,000 people by Theodore F. Klutz, chairman of the North Carolina delegation at Chicago, who seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination. Considerable enthusiasm marked the candidate's speech, and the cheers grew in intensity as he proceeded. Just as Mr. Bryan was boarding his train, he was presented with the foot of a rabbit killed at midnight in a church yard during the dark of the moon. Those who saw the presentation manifested their appreciation of the incident by exercising their lungs, and just as the train moved off the candidate called out, "If all the people who have given me rabbits' feet in this campaign will vote for me, there is no possible doubt of my election."

This is Mr. Bryan's Salisbury speech: "I am informed that Andrew Jackson was a law student in this city, and I am glad to tread the soil made sacred by the hero of New Orleans. (Applause.) The principles for which I stand before the people are the principles taught by Jackson, when he was the idol, not of Democracy alone, but of the great common people whom he at all times defended. (Applause.) When Jackson was President, his greatest fight was against the United States national banks. Those connected with that great banking influence denounced him and applied to him just as abusive epithets as the money handling and changing class applied to Thomas Jefferson before him, and have applied to every one since who did not bow the knee to Baal and worship the golden calf. (Applause.) At that time all the monied influences of this country were combined for his overthrow, just as they have to-day combined to perpetuate a government of syndicates, by syndicates and for syndicates. (Applause) The masses are interested in a government which guarantees equal rights to all and confers special privileges to none. It is the classes who want to use the instrumentalities of government for private gain. The masses are too busy trying to make a living and bearing the burdens imposed on them to crowd around legislative halls and spend a large amount to secure legislation which will enable them to get a larger amount out of the people. If the Government will protect each citizen in the enjoyment of life liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is all that should be asked. We are now engaged in an effort to make the pursuit of happiness more to the masses than a mere idle pursuit with no prospect of overtaking that happiness. Our opponents seek to monopolize the opportunities of this country and let the trusts and combinations of wealth shut the doors of opportunity against the humbler members of society. (A voice, 'Look this way.') I am glad you reminded me of it, because there were so many on this side I did not suppose there were any more left to get on the other. (Laughter)

"I am glad to note the intense interest in this campaign. I have noticed it all along the line. I have noticed it among young men who are anxious to establish themselves and build up a competency. I have noticed it among old men who are praying that before their days are ended they may see the money of the Constitution restored. (Applause.) I have noticed it among the mothers and wives who have been in every audience crowding around the platform, because they especially have felt the pressure of the gold standard. Living expenses have been reduced, while the debts and the taxes of the farmer have held up. I am not surprised they take an interest. If you could enter the homes of this nation and see how hoped deferred has made the heart sick; if you could see parents who in the hopes of better days have planned for the higher education of their children in order that the children might begin the battle of life with greater advantages than their parents, but who have been compelled to keep the children at home in order to keep the wolf from the door, you would understand what the gold standard means. It means a lower and lower order of civilization, and if continued we will sink down where the few own all the wealth and the many are simply dependent tenants. Our opponents try to divide the toiling masses and set the laboring men in opposition to the farmer. I warn laborers not to desert the farmers, who have been the friends of labor in every struggle to better their condition. The very people who to-day are attempting to use laboring men to defeat the farmers in their just cause are the same people who have oppressed labor from the beginning of the world, and will do so again the moment they have the opportunity. [Cheers]

"We have lost a few Democrats by desertion, but the number is growing less each day, because the Democrats who have not entirely agreed with us find if they leave the Democratic party in its great struggle with plutocracy, they leave it to make a permanent home with those whom Democracy has always fought since it became a party. (Applause) They realize they cannot afford to separate themselves from those with whom their interests and sympathies lie." (Cheers).

Another large audience was at Lexington, where Mr. Bryan said: "In this campaign where our enemies are united against us our friends are also united, and with the help of the Democratic party which adopted a platform at Chicago which is pervaded with the spirit of American independence, and to those forces there brought together has been added the forces represented by the Populist party and by the free silver Republicans of the United States. Against this double party, opposed to us, we present the triple alliance, those who believe in the money of the Constitution. The issue presented now is a clean-cut issue. No man who believes in an American system of finance for an American people can by his vote assist in sending a man to Congress who goes there to support the Republican policy on the money question." (Cheers.) In company with Governor Carr, ex-Senator Jarvis, Col. Julian S. Carr of Durham, and other prominent North Carolinians, Mr. Bryan reached Greensboro on his special train via the Southern Railway at 12 45 o'clock this afternoon. A great crowd at the station, including hundreds of excursionists from near-by points, shouted vigorously as Mr. Bryan stepped to the station platform and he was driven through the dusty main thoroughfare of the quaint old town. Several thousand people, yelling loudly, followed his carriage conspicuous by its red, white and blue decorations and the four horses that drew it, to the Benbow House, where the candidate and his party had dinner. After dinner Mr. Bryan was taken to Blandwood, a residence on the outskirts of town, where he delivered a speech, after being introduced by Clement Manly, chairman of the State Democratic Committee. His audience numbered about 15,000 people and was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings Mr. Bryan has addressed in the campaign.

Mr. Bryan left Greensboro for Durham and Raleigh at 3 o'clock p. m.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 17.—A stop of ten minutes was made by William J. Bryan's special train at Burlington, where Mr. Bryan addressed 2,000 people, including a large number of cotton operatives.

At Hillsboro, several hundred people gathered about the train and heard a few words from the candidate. A young man riding a mettlesome horse was conspicuous in the crowd by the golden decorations of his animal and his person. The word "McKinley" was stamped on his horse's collar, and he let people know he was for the Republican candidate by shouting for him vigorously. Some of those on the Bryan special made a raid and captured the horse's golden collar. As the train drew out the young man was seen frantically shaking his fist after it. He said his name was N. W. Brown, a bookseller.

The train was in charge of Col. Julian S. Carr, a wealthy tobacco manufacturer of Durham, who had stocked it with eatables and other things for the benefit of the candidate and the members of the State escort, and the train was slowed down just after leaving Hillsboro to let Mr. Bryan see Occoneechee farm, Col. Carr's country place.

The train arrived at Durham at 5 15. At the stand where the speaking took place, situated near the station, several thousand people cheered Mr. Bryan to the echo when he appeared. He made a short speech, was frequently applauded and left Durham for Raleigh at 6 10.

In Durham Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The time given for a speech at this place is limited and I can occupy it in discussing but three questions raised by our opponents against the free coinage of silver.

"In the first place they tell us that the value of silver bullion has fallen because of overproduction. They refer to the fact that the annual production of silver has increased more rapidly during the last twenty years than the annual production of gold, and this, they say, explains the fall in the value of silver bullion as measured by gold. Let me answer that argument by calling your attention to the fact that during the last five of the twenty years before mentioned, the world's annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the world's annual production of silver. During the last five years the value of silver has fallen more, when measured by gold, than during any five years in the history of the world. If you want to explain the fall in the gold price of silver by taking twenty years, how can you explain the still greater fall in the last five years during which gold has increased in production more rapidly than silver? This one fact demonstrates that you must look elsewhere for the cause of this apparent fall in the value of silver. Where do you find it? You find it in legislation, and not in production. Price depends upon supply and demand, and if you decrease the demand the effect is the same as if you increased the price. Legislation has decreased the demand. India suspended the free coinage of silver. The United States stopped the purchase of fifty-four million ounces of silver a year and our administration has been hostile to silver and has thrown discredit upon it as a standard money. All these influences have combined to destroy the demands for silver, and of hostile legislation and not natural laws we must complain. We could not cure natural laws. We can cure vicious legislation and we believe that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver will restore a demand sufficient to take all the silver that comes and thus raise the value of silver bullion to $1.29 an ounce. There is one point to which I wish to call your attention. You are told that the decrease in the cost of production has affected the price of silver. I call your attention to the fact that there has been a decrease in the cost of producing gold, and yet gold has risen in value. They tells us that improved machinery has come in to lessen the value of silver. Improved machinery has been applied to the production of gold, and it has not affected the purchasing power of an ounce of gold. The price of gold and silver does not depend upon the cost of production. The price depends on supply and demand, and no matter how much the production falls, if the supply does not increase as rapidly as the demand for it, the price of it will rise. Another point; They tell you that you cannot legislate the two metals together because of their varying productions, but they forget that when the government stands ready to take all the gold for a certain price and all the silver at a certain price and convert those metals into money at that price and ratio, it becomes immaterial whether you produce one ounce of one or ten of the other, or reverse the proportions. There cannot be a change affected in the ratio until the government fails in its ability to consume, or rather to take and utilize all of both presented.

RALEIGH, Sept. 17.—North Carolina's capital city had William J. Bryan for two hours to-night. Mr. Bryan arrived at 7 o'clock with Gov. Carr and others and was met at the Southern Railway station by a reception committee, a flambeau club and a brass band. He was escorted to Nash Square, a beautiful park near the station, where six thousand people had gathered in defiance of the heat to hear him. The speaking stand was aglow with electric light, the name "Bryan" being displayed in big electric letters over the place where the Democratic candidate stood. At each corner of the square big bonfires burned and they threw the big crowd into picturesque relief. Cheer after cheer went up as the candidate ascended the stand. Clement Manly, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Hal Aver, the chairman of the Populist State Committee, presided jointly over the meeting.

After his speech Mr. Bryan went to the Park Hotel and held a reception, the corridors and lobby and the streets outside being packed with people while it lasted. The special train left for Goldsboro at 9 o'clock.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., September 17.—Mr. Bryan's special train reached Goldsboro at 11 o'clock to-night and after the candidate had bowed to a big crowd at the station his sleeping car was run back to a siding. He slept on board and will address the Goldsboro people to-morrow morning.

At Selma, between Raleigh and Goldsboro, Mr. Bryan made a short address.

After the Baltimore meeting Mr. Bryan will go to Washington either Saturday night or Sunday morning and spend Sunday as the guest of C. T. Bride, on Capitol Hill, with whom he roomed during his four years in Congress.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Endorse the Chicago Platform and the Nomination of Bryan and Sewall—John Boyd Thacher Nominated for Governor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BUFFALO, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 11.02. Charles N. Bulger, of Oswego, presented the report of the Committee on Credentials. The report was adopted.

E. M. Grout, of Kings, reported that the Committee on Permanent Organization had selected the Hon. H. H. Rockwell, of Chemung, for permanent chairman and that the temporary secretaries be made permanent.

Senator P. H. McCaren, of Kings, and Mayor Molloy, of Troy, were appointed to escort Mr. Rockwell to the chair. He was cordially greeted.

Chairman Rockwell's speech was applauded mildly at intervals but when he said, "Let Bryan be elected" there was enthusiasm. More noise was made by the spectators in the galleries than by the delegates.

J. B. York, of Kings, read the report of the Committee on Platform. The first paragraph is as follows:

"The Democratic party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, unreservedly endorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the National Convention held in Chicago on July 7th, 1896, cordially approves the nomination there made, pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the whole people as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896." The platform was adopted after discussion.

John Boyd Thacher was nominated for Governor on the first ballot and Wilbur F. Porter was declared the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

The electors selected are: At large: Robert R. Bush, of Horsehead; Benjamin Wood, of New York, and a full set of district electors.

At 2 40 the convention adjourned *sine die*

A CUBAN ARRESTED.

Gen. Carlos Roloff Charged With Aiding and Abetting an Expedition to Cuba.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, September 17.—Gen. Carlos Roloff was arrested last evening and taken to Ludlow street jail, where he was locked up. The charge made against him on which a warrant for his arrest was issued, was that of aiding and abetting an expedition to Cuba. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander this forenoon and held in $3,500 bail for examination.

Gen. Roloff is a veteran of the ten years' war in Cuba, and is a Major General in the present Cuban army. He came to this country from Cuba but two months ago upon a private mission in behalf of the Cuban cause, and since his arrival it is stated he has been watched by detectives put upon his track by the Spanish Consul.

The charges against Gen. Roloff are based upon his alleged connection with an expedition sent from this port to Cuba on the steamship Laurada on August 9th, last. Gen. Roloff, it is alleged, eluded the detectives shortly after the expedition sailed, and has been travelling through the country for several weeks. He returned to this city yesterday and as the officers had been informed that he was about to leave for Cuba, they made the arrest. Gen. Roloff is Secretary of War of the Cuba Provisionrl Government.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington—The game between the Cleveland and Chicago teams at Cleveland was postponed on account of wet grounds. To-day's game between the Pittsburg and Louisville at Pittsburg was the regular game of Saturday, September 19, the dates having been changed from 19th, 21st and 22nd to 17th, 18th and 19th.

New York—Umpire Hornung put a stop to the Philadelphia-New York game to-day in the first half of the fourth inning. With a man on second, one out and the score four to three in Philadelphia's favor, the Quakers were prevented from doing further damage by the umpire's ruling. Although only a few drops of rain had begun to fall, there was plenty of light enough to continue playing, Hornung, for some reason best known to himself, called the game on account of darkness.

Baltimore—Baltimore 0; Boston 2.

Washington—Washington 8; Brooklyn 10.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 9; Louisville 8.

IT IS A FACT that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure even when other medicines fail to do any good.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c. †

THE WAR IN CUBA.

ACTIVE MOVEMENT OF THE INSURGENT FORCES.

The Government Rushing Troops to the Front—Rumored That Weyler Will Take Command of the Spanish Troops—Great Fighting Expected.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—[via Key West, Fla., Sept. 17.]—Puerto Principe advices report that Gomez was encamped on September 7th at Guazimas de Agramonte with fifteen cavalry squadrons, and was marching westward. It appears that he initiated the march to reinvade the western provinces.

The government is rushing troops to the central part of the trocha, near Jucaro and Moron, to prevent the insurgent from crossing.

It is reported that Mayia Rodriguez, with 1500 men forming Gomez's van guard, crossed the line recently and is now on the borders of Sancti Spiritus and Santa Clara provinces.

Quintin Banderas has arrived in Remedios district and is waiting Gomez's arrival to take command of the infantry in the new invasion. Maceo has left his stronghold in the mountains and is encamped with large forces on the Danes estate, south of Pinar del Rio city. An attack on the city is expected. It is rumored Weyler will soon take command of the Spanish forces in Pinar del Rio with the intention of expelling Maceo from the province. If true, great fighting is expected on account of the strong positions held by the insurgents and their desire to crush Weyler. The Cuban chiefs have determined to make any sacrifice to effect Weyler's capture.

The excitement in commercial and financial circles is increasing. Bank bills have fallen about fifteen per cent. discount. Sixteen houses have cancelled foreign orders and there have been no transactions on the Stock and Produce Exchanges for the last two days.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $114,490,-176. The day's withdrawals were $62,-100.

A strong shock of earthquake was felt in Quebec yesterday morning. The seismic disturbance was of about a minute's duration.

There were coined 2 650,000 silver dollars in August, the seignorage on which amounted to $332,970, which was yesterday paid into the United States Treasury.

William A. Young, of Norfolk, Va., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second district of Virginia to succeed Hon. D. Gardner Tyler.

Ex-President Harrison has asked the National Republican Committee to make no appointments for him to speak. His time is too much taken up with his private affairs, he says.

The steamer Three Friends, at Fernandina, Fla., was taken in charge yesterday by a special agent of the Treasury Department, and is held pending instructions from Washington.

The new armored first-class battleship Illustrious was successfully launched at London, Eng., yesterday. The Illustrious is of 14,900 tons. Her engines will have an indicated horse power of 13,000, and she will carry sixteen guns.

The *Manufacturers' Record* publishes a hundred and fifty-one letters from Southern manufacturers giving their views as to the effect on business if free silver should win. Of the one hundred and fifty-one communications, one hundred and twenty four are against free silver, fifteen are in favor of it, and the others are on the fence.

TAME WILD ANIMALS.

Deer That Will Associate With Human Beings Against the Law.

Said a woman in the Piscataquis backwoods:

"A deer can be tamed as easily as any other animal and sometimes they are bound to be tamed whether you want them or not. A few years ago a young deer came out with our cattle and grazed around with them and came up to the barnyard at night. It didn't seem a bit frightened, and I gave it some milk. It drank readily, and next day wanted some more. I could pat it and fondle it as well as I could a cosset lamb. It staid around with our cattle for several weeks, when one day a game warden came and said I was liable to a penalty for keeping the deer and feeding it. Then I tried to drive it away, and the way it would come up in spite of my threats and attempts to scare it and coax for milk was pitiful to see. I had the hardest work to make it go away, and for a long time it would keep coming back to our place."

A similar case occurred in Portland last summer, where a seal came to a fisherman's boat and followed it for a number of days and wouldn't be driven off.

These instances of tame "wild" animals remind a Maine gentleman of what he saw in Mayfield a few years ago. He was driving through that town, and at a place where he stopped his hostess, a handsome young woman, asked him if he wanted to see a deer. Taking a dish with some grain in it, or something of that sort, she went down the lane to the edge of the woods and stopped, calling in a low tone some name. Presently a fine large buck came out of the woods and trotted up to her as tame as any colt could be. He stuck his nose in the dish and munched the food, while she patted his neck and talked to him. When she left him to come back to the house, he followed her to the fence and seemed really anxious to go to the house too.—New York Sun.

Therapia, the Newport of the East.

This Newport of the east was found some centuries ago by the Greeks because of its invigorating climate—Therapia signifying health—and today is still the refuge in the summer heats not only of many of the pashas and other high Turkish dignitaries whose palaces line the water front or crown the hills near by, but of scores of European wayfarers and strangers who want more air and less dog than can be found in Pera.

Here, too, are the houses of the several foreign embassies, English, German, French and the others, their yachts and dispatch boats lying at anchor almost in front of their gardens, the brasses glistening in the sun.

And the charm of it all! The boats' crews of Jack Tars in their white suits rowing back and forth, answering calls from the shore. The blue water—as blue as indigo—dotted with caiques skimming about; the dogcarts and landaus crowding the shore road, with footmen in gorgeous Albanian costumes of white and gold, and with sash and scimiter—all make a scene of surprising brilliancy and beauty, unequaled by any other similar spot in Europe. Diplomacy is never so picturesque as at Therapia.—F. Hopkinson Smith in Century.

Not Saved.

Salvation Lass (to young man who has been paying great attention to the speakers)—Are you saved?

Young Man—No; I'm a reporter.

Salvation Lass—Oh, I beg your pardon.—Phil May.

From the Woods.

A popular soprano is said to have a voice of fine timbre, a willowy figure, cherry lips, chestnut hair and hazel eyes. She must have been raised in the lumber region.—Commonwealth.

Gladness [illegible]

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many forms of [illegible] ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a [illegible] condition of the system, which [illegible] sant family laxative, Syrup [illegible] ly removes. That is why [illegible] everywhere esteem so [illegible] all who value good health, [illegible] effects are due to the [illegible] the one remedy which [illegible] cleanliness without [illegible] the organs on which it acts [illegible] before all important, [illegible] beneficial effects [illegible] purchase, that [illegible] article, which is [illegible] California Fig Syrup Co. [illegible] by all reputable druggists.

If the [illegible] health, and [illegible] laxatives or other [illegible] needed. If afflicted [illegible] disease, one may [illegible] consult a most skillful physician, one [illegible] the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs is highest and is most largely used [illegible] most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

For Rent—Office now occupied by E. Lilly. Splendid cotton room with northern light. Corner office, same floor, well lighted and every comfort. Also two stores with wharf privilege. All in same building with Produce Exchange. Apply to Navassa Guano Co. sep 18 1w

For Rent—Three Rooms on third floor of building corner Front and Princess streets, with bath and water closet attached. For further particulars apply to Sol. Bear. sep 15 3t

For Sale—One Black Walnut Top Counter. Six fine Store Tables. Also Show Cases. For further particulars apply to Sol. Bear. sep 15 3t

$25.00 reward for return of Diamond Stud, No. 418 on spiral, taken from purse found on Fourth and Castle streets Friday morning. No questions asked. Leave at STAR office. sep 2 tf

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Photographs—A poor Photograph is one of the poorest things in the world. Remember I guarantee you first class Photos at reasonable rates. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. aug 2 tf

Wanted—Your property on my list, if it is for sale. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 125 Princess street. ('Phone 256.) jy 13 tf

Wanted—A number of good people to call and see my fine line of Groceries. Watermelons and Cantalopes received fresh from the farm every day. Chas. D. Jacobs, 217½ North Front street. jy 11 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

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JAMES D. NUTT, sep 6 tf THE DRUGGIST.

Notice.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Carolina Central Railro